

Eltinge-Lord Family

*name of collection changed
to Eltinge Papers*
NUCMC

Papers, 1856-1871

New Paltz, Ulster County, New York

2,248 items & 1 vol.

SEE SHELF LIST

8-11-78

Flowers Collection

Eltinge-Lord Family. Papers. New Paltz,
Ulster County, New York

The Eltinge-Lord Family collection consists of the papers of Peter Elting (ca. 1842-1877) of New Paltz, New York, and George P. Lord (ca. 1842-1866) of Camden, Delaware. Related by marriage--Lord married Peter's sister, Mary--they served as Union officers during the Civil War and briefly formed a partnership in a grocery in Memphis after the war. The collection is split into two divisions, one centered on each man.

Eltinge-Lord Family

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For a more complete description of the contents of the collections, see the lengthy sketch filed in the Inventory File drawer.

Most of Eltinge's papers consist of Civil War correspondence with his father and family. Eltinge served as a junior officer in the 156th New York Volunteer Infantry in the Department of the Gulf in 1863-1864, in Maryland and Virginia in 1864, and in Georgia and the Carolinas in 1865. After the war, Eltinge participated in occupation duties in Georgia. Prior

Eltinge-Lord Family

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to the war, Eltinge had worked as a store clerk in New York City. His prewar and wartime letters reflect a strong interest in politics and the temperance movement. During the postwar period in Memphis, Eltinge, along with other former Union officers, speculated heavily in the production of cotton crops, and he and Lord operated a grocery trading with plantations. Topics discussed concerning the Civil War include a wide variety of military matters, commentary on the use of black troops by the Union army,

Eltinge-Lord Family

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conscription, and economic conditions in both the North and the South. Among the most interesting topics discussed in the immediate post-war era were the course of reconstruction in Georgia and Tennessee, the altered condition of Negro agricultural labor since emancipation, and a race riot in Memphis in 1866.

George Lord's papers consist mostly of official naval records of the Civil War, as he had been a naval officer who served on and commanded a variety of "tin-clads" and ironclads of the

Eltinge-Lord Family

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Mississippi Squadron from late 1861 until after the end of the war. Most of this material consists of the records of the U.S.S. Chillicothe, which contain most of the reports of the various ship's departments from 1863 to 1865, although records of the U.S.S. Ozark and Osage are also represented. Among the most dramatic events reflected in Lord's papers are some accounts (supplemented by letters of brother-in-law Peter Eltinge in the Eltinge Division) of the loss of one of his commands, the tinclad U.S.S. Covington, during the Red River Expedition of

Eltinge-Lord Family

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1864. Early in the war, Lord, as a member of the Mississippi Squadron, participated in most of the active operations on the river. After the Red River Expedition of 1864, however, he and the Squadron were assigned the more passive duties of suppressing Confederate military and supply activity along the Mississippi, regulating both outgoing and incoming commerce, and administering oaths of allegiance to the local populace. Lord's papers contain little of political or racial interest, although he noted

Eltinge-Lord Family

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that planters claimed it was less of an economic hardship to lease their land out or to contract for free black labor than it was to support slaves. The Lord division contains numerous photographs of vessels of the Mississippi Squadron.

Military commanders and prominent civilians mentioned or discussed in the Eltinge-Lord collection include Generals N. P. Banks and Albert Lee, Admirals David D. Porter and S.P. Lee, and Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Fernando Wood, William H. Seward and

Eltinge-Lord Family

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Michael Decker Hahn.

The collection is arranged as follows:

Eltinge Division

Correspondence, 1856-1871

Correspondence (typescripts), 1856-1871

Scrapbook (xerographic reproduction)

Legal Papers, 1864-1865 and n.d.

Miscellany, 1865-1866 and n.d.

Clippings, 1863-1864

Picture

Lord Division

Personal Letters, 1862-1867 and n.d.

Eltinge-Lord Family

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Personal Letters (copies), 1862-1868 and
n.d.

Records of the U.S.S. Chillicothe
Official Correspondence, 1863-1867 and
n.d.

Officer's Reports

Reports of the Master at Arms, 1863-
1865

Yeoman's Reports, 1863-1865

Surgeon's Reports, 1863-1865

Daily Coal Reports, 1864-1865

Engineer's Monthly Returns, 1864

Eltinge-Lord Family

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Oaths of Allegiance, 1864-1865, 1864-1865

Printed Material, 1863-1865

Volume: Log Book of Orders and Cotton
Shipments, 1864

Miscellany, 1864-1865 and n.d.

Confederate Papers, 1862-1865

Clippings, 1861-1862 and n.d.

Pictures

Eltinge-Lord Family

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- Gunner's Monthly Reports, 1863-1865
- Carpenter's Reports, 1863-1865
- Ordnance Reports, 1863-1865
- Statements that boxes brought aboard
the Chillicothe contained no
spirituous liquors, 1863-1865
- Orders, 1863-1865 and n.d.
- Commercial Papers, 1863-1865 and n.d.
- Miscellany, 1863-1865 and n.d.
- Records of the U.S.S. Ozark, 1864-1865
- Records of the U.S.S. Osage, 1863 and n.d.

ELWARD, Richard

C

Papers, 1845-1860

Natchez, Mississippi

Section A

8 items & 1 vol.

1 vol added, 1-24-64

2-16-51

13 items added, 4-18-64

GUIDE

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Elward, Richard. Papers, 1845-1860. Natchez,
Mississippi

Richard Elward was postmaster at Natchez. Printed circulars of 1853 and 1855 are instructions to postmasters from the postmaster general in Washington. A pamphlet of 1849 is entitled, "Settlement of Details Under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain."

1 volume added, 1-24-64. Richard Elward is identified with this daybook by a notation on page one in which "R. E. promises to pay for

Elward, Richard

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his advertisement in the Southern Journal with binding or stationery. On the next to last page of the volume there is a notation of the delivery of books during Mr. Elward's absence.

The daybook's entries, 1845-1847, indicate that Elward operated as a printer, stationer, bookbinder, and bookseller at Natchez. Books, newspapers, and periodicals are usually listed by name in the entries.

In the late 1830's Elward was an employee of Prescott and Fleming who operated a similar business at Natchez. Elward's wages are entered

Elward, Richard

3

in their daybook as late as 1840. See the Prescott and Fleming Daybook, 1837-1842.

In the early 1850's Elward was editor and proprietor of two Natchez newspapers, the Mississippi Free Trader, and the Mississippi Free Trader and Natchez Gazette. This information comes from Historical Records Survey, Mississippi, Mississippi Newspapers, 1805-1940 (Jackson, Miss., 1942), pp. 174-175.

13 items added, 4-18-64. Thirteen business letters and receipts, 1849-1858, relate primarily

Elward, Richard

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to Elward's operation of the Mississippi Free Trader and his duties as postmaster at Natchez. These items were found in the newspaper subscription book, 1848-1852.

Several receipts, some of which are printed with the newspaper's name, are made out to the Mississippi Free Trader and can be traced into accounts in the subscription book. Therefore, the volume seems to belong to this newspaper rather than to the Mississippi Free Trader and Natchez Gazette as it was originally cataloged.

Elward, Richard

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According to Mississippi Newspapers, the Mississippi Free Trader was semi-weekly and weekly, and accounts in the subscription book are for those periods. At the back of the volume there are a few pages of Elward's accounts, 1858-1860, with the Post Office Department. This volume is listed in the Bound Volume File as the Mississippi Free Trader, Subscription Book, 1848-1852.

Elward, Richard

Elward, Richard

L- 6864

Daybook, 1845-1847

Natchez, Adams Co., Miss.

110 pp.

Boards

31 x 20 cm.

1-24-64

Elward, Richard

Mississippi Free Trader

F- 6119

Subscription Book, 1848-1852

Natchez, Adams Co., Miss.

316 pp. Leather and Boards 43 x 27 cm.

Recataloged, 4-18-64

Elwyn, Alfred Langdon

Papers, 1859

Philadelphia, Pa.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Elwyn, Alfred Langdon. Papers, 1859. Philadelphia, Pa. 1 item. Sketch.

Alfred Langdon Elwyn (1804-1884), physician, litterateur, and philanthropist, was the father-in-law of Dr. Weir Mitchell. He wrote to Mrs. Allen in 1859 sending her a letter by Robert Morris and discussing the woe caused by the failure of his huge land speculations.

C
Ely, Frederick David

Papers, 1857-1887

Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.

Section A

4 items

1-22-58

GUIDE

Ely, Frederick David. Papers, 1857-1887.
Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass. 4 items. Sketch.

This collection contains four personal and business letters, two or three of them pertaining to Frederick David Ely (1838-1921), Congressman from Massachusetts.

Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company

D.S,

Papers, 1883-1960

St. Louis, Missouri

SEE SHELF LIST

31 items & 14 vols.

5-5-66

Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company. Papers,
1883-1960. St. Louis, Missouri

The Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company, manufacturers, converters, and distributors of cotton fabrics, was incorporated in 1883, and its original Articles of Association and By-Laws appear in the first volume of minutes. It was a reorganization of Ely, Walker and Company, a partnership of David Davis Walker, Frank Ely, and others that operated for several years prior to the incorporation. The company reported assets in 1884 of over \$929,000, and they had

Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company

2

increased to almost \$80,000,000 by 1953 with an annual profit in 1952-1953 of more than \$3,200,000. Burlington Industries acquired control of Ely and Walker in Sept., 1955.

In the 1950's the company conducted a general wholesale dry goods and garment manufacturing business. Its operations were national in scope, and the numerous subsidiaries included dry goods wholesalers, retail dry goods and department stores, hosiery mills, and textile mills. St. Louis was the location of the main office, wholesale operation, and part (continued on next card)

Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company 3
of the manufacturing. In 1953 dry goods businesses were located in California, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Garment manufacturing plants operated in Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri. There were hosiery mills in Tennessee and textile mills in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Lists of the factories and subsidiaries, financial statistics, and historical information appear in the various editions of Moody's Industrial Manual: American

Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company 4
and Foreign. A biographical sketch and portrait
of David Walker and comment about the company
appear in James Cox, Old and New St. Louis ...
(St. Louis, 1894), pp. 196-197. See also
Davison's Textile Blue Books.

The collection consists of a complete series
of elaborate financial statements, 1884-1953,
and of minutes of the meetings of the stockhold-
ers and of the board of directors, 1883-1954.
The later records for 1953-1955 are not in the
papers. The financial statements and minutes

Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company 5
are recorded together chronologically and are bound in a series of eight volumes. By-Laws and other administrative documents are included. There are also an incomplete set of general ledgers (1906-1920, 1938-1953, 1959-1960), two factory ledgers (1931-1959) of fifteen factories, capital assets and depreciation book, (1959-1960), and a set of documents about federal tax matters, 1918-1926. The volumes are itemized below.

Minutes and Financial Statements

Minutes, 1883-1906

Financial Statements, 1884-1906

Minutes, 1906

Financial Statements, 1906

Minutes, 1907-1913

Financial Statements, 1906-1913

Minutes, 1913-1921

Financial Statements, 1913-1920

Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company

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Minutes, 1921-1928

Financial Statements, 1921-1927

Minutes, 1928-1935

Financial Statements, 1927-1934

Minutes, 1935-1944

Financial Statements, 1934-1943

Minutes, 1944-1954

Financial Statements, 1943-1953

Ledgers

Ledger, 1906-1920

Transfer General Ledger, 1938-1953

General Ledger, 1959-1960

Factories Ledger, 1934-1959 (Illmo, Neckwear,
Sunbeam, Paper Box, Trunk, Lingerie, Ann
Foster, and Quincy);

Factories Ledger, 1931-1959 (Sweater, Kennett,
Salem, Paragould, Hat, Murphysboro, and
Kitty Fisher);

Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company

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Miscellaneous

Capital Assets and Depreciation, 1959-1960.

Folder of documents, 1920-1927, and 1956,
about federal tax cases of 1918-1926.

David Davis Walker was the great-grand-
father of President George Herbert Walker
Bush.

Emanuel, David

Letters. 1786-1805

Burke County, Georgia

Section A

2 pieces

APR 19 1938

Recatalogued, 6-6-60.

Emanuel, David. Papers, 1786-1805. Burke Co., Ga. 2 items.

The first item is a receipt for rations for a small company of troops in 1786. The second one is an affidavit of 1805 by David Emanuel. This affidavit concerns two expeditions he was engaged in in 1779 and 1780 against the British and Tories in lower Georgia, near the plantation of James Butler. On the first expedition he was under the command of Colonel, later General, John Twiggs, and on the second one General Andrew Pickens went along with Twiggs' regiment. In 1779 they captured some British and Tories,

Emanuel, David

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and in 1780 they took some Negroes prisoners.
These they sold and divided the money equally
among the men who captured them.

Emanuel, James A. (1921-)

Papers, 1967-1981

Paris, France

SEE SHELF LIST

12 items

2 volumes, 7-12-85

1 item, 10-6-86

5-25-82

Part of the Jay B. Hubbell Center Collection

Emanuel, James A. (1921-), Papers. Paris,
France

James A. Emanuel, black educator and writer, was born in Alliance, Nebraska. After finishing high school in Cleveland, Ohio, he worked for a short time as an elevator operator before entering the military service. During the war, 1942-1944, Emanuel served as an assistant in the Office of the Inspector General, the War Department, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. Following the war he attended Howard University

Emanuel, James A. (1921-)

2

receiving his B.A. degree in 1950. He then became chief of the Pre-Induction Section of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force Induction Station in Illinois. In 1953 he enrolled at Northwestern University and was awarded a Master's degree. Emanuel then became a teacher at the Upper Manhattan Branch of the Y.W.C.A. in New York. After two years he became an instructor of American and English literature at the City College of New York rising to the rank of professor in 1973. During the school year of

Emanuel, James A. (1921-)

3

1968-1969, he was Fulbright Professor of American Literature at the University of Grenoble. Also in 1969 he became general editor of the Broadside Critics Series for the Broadside Press in Michigan. Emanuel became a consultant on Black literature for the New York State Office of Education in 1970 and served on the Board of Education in Yonkers, New York, and the Board of Cooperative Educational Services in 1971. The fall of 1971 he went to France as a visiting professor at the University

Emanuel, James A. (1921-)

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of Toulouse, teaching Early American literature, American poetry, and Black American literature with the emphasis on poetry. He remained there until 1973. Again in 1975 he returned to Europe, this time as a Fulbright Professor of American literature at the University of Warsaw, Poland. After a brief return to City College of New York, he went back to Europe as a visiting professor to the University of Toulouse in 1979. He has remained in Paris since then on an extended leave of absence from City College.

Emanuel, James A. (1921-)

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He is writing both poetry and prose--the prose being the autobiographical account of how he writes and how he has been influenced in his writing by Europe. The autobiographical sketch is in fulfillment of a promise made to Dr. Jay B. Hubbell in 1976.

Emanuel's writings include Langston Hughes (1967, Vol. 123 in the Twayne U.S. Authors series), The Treehouse and Other Poems (1968), Panther Man (1970), and Black Man Abroad: The Toulouse Poems (1968). He has co-authored Dark

Emanuel, James A. (1921-) 6
Symphony: Negro Literature in America (1968) and
How I Write/2 (1972).

Emanuel's papers include correspondence, assignments, and writings. The correspondence consists of two letters pertaining to How I Write/2. The assignments are pamphlets of lesson plans for teaching Black American poetry in France by correspondence. The writings are Langston Hughes, How I Write/2, and a typescript of his autobiography "Snowflakes and Steel: My Life As a Poet, 1971-1980."

Emanuel, James A. (1921-)

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Letters from Emanuel to Jay B. Hubbell are in the Hubbell papers.

10-6-86 addition of an article "James Andrew Emanuel" by Douglas Watson written for the Dictionary of Literary Biography. It is filed in a folder marked Writings, Miscellaneous Authors.

Emerson, Gouverneur

Papers, 1847

Philadelphia, Pa.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

2 items

4-8-60

Emerson, Gouverneur. Papers, 1847. Philadelphia, Pa. 2 items. Sketch.

Gouverneur Emerson (1795-1874), Philadelphia physician and agriculturist, writes to Mrs. Allen describing the following additions to her autograph collection: Judge Hopkinson, Dr. Physick, Mr. Vaughan, Matthew Carey, Dr. Morton, Dr. Rush, and Stephen Gerard. The Allen family was from Providence, R. I., and presumably may be that of Zachariah Allen (1795-1882), for many years president of the R. I. Historical Society.

Emerson, J. Milton

M-1106 ✓

Journal, 1841-1842

Belhaven, Accomack Co., Va.

127 pp.

Boards

21 x 15 cms.

GUIDE

1-24-52

EMERSON, J. Milton. Journal. 1841-1842.
Bellhaven, Accomac County, Va. Sketch.

This journal was begun by Emerson on Sept. 7, 1841, the day he started from Haverhill, New Hampshire to Virginia to teach in Matchapungo Academy, which was located near Bellhaven in Accomac County. He records some of his observations while in New York City, one of these being apprehension that war would be declared between the U. S. and England. This possibility he considered very unlikely and gives reasons

EMERSON, J. Milton. Journal. 1841-1842. #2

why he thought so.

His trip South was by both water and rail. From New York to Philadelphia he travelled on the same conveyances with German immigrants, whom he describes.

When he reached Bellhaven he took lodging with Joshua B. Wyatt, a trustee of Matchapungo Academy and the owner of 300 acres of land and eight or nine slaves. His observations of life on the Eastern Shore of Va. includes: ugliness of villages in comparison with those in New

EMERSON, J. Milton. Journal. Sketch. #3

England; disregard for the Sabbath held by the slaves and many of the whites; the manner in which many Virginians spent Saturday or "public day"; punishment of slaves; Methodist services which both negroes and whites attended; proportion of Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Universalists in that area; excitement in Bellhaven on the night of Sept. 28, 1841, over a report, which proved to be false, that a slave insurrection was in progress; the abundance of food and good treatment that most of the slaves

EMERSON, J. Milton. Journal. Sketch.

#4

in that section enjoyed (He regarded slavery as a curse, however, and says some of the masters, including a Methodist minister, are cruel to their Negroes, and attacks the law forbidding the teaching of slaves to read and write.); some of his experiences as a teacher of both regular and music schools at the academy and in Drummondtoven; muster of militia at Bellhaven (This he regarded as a mockery.); a speech on national affairs by Henry A. Wise at Pungoteague Va., on Oct. 9, 1841 (He describes in some detail the physical appearance of Wise and his

EMERSON, J. Milton. Journal. Sketch.

#5

manner of speaking.); practice of hiring slaves; a slave auction (The approximate prices for which some Negro women were sold are stated.); a debate between a Universalist and a Methodist minister; the high rate of illiteracy in eastern Virginia; plantation of Payne Waring.

While Emerson was at Bellhaven his friend, C. Holt, came down and took charge of Bradford's Neck Academy. In the summer of 1842, Emerson returned home. While in Washington he went sight seeing, and observed John Quincy Adams in action in Congress. He had an interview with President

EMERSON, J. Milton. Journal. Sketch. #6

Tyler whom he found very personable, but he disliked his administration policies.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo

Papers, 1844-1877

Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Section A

13 items

6-6-1961

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Papers, 1844-1877.
Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882) was an American preacher, essayist, and poet. This collection consists of 13 miscellaneous items by Emerson, some of them dealing with literary matters, nine letters, a note, a card, and two original poems. These items were transferred to this department from the Rare Book Room, where they had been laid in books of the Carroll Atwood Wilson Collection.

Emerson writes on May 30, 1845, and August

Emerson, Ralph Waldo

2

28, 1849, to John Chapman (1822-1894), English bookseller and publisher, discussing Thomas Carlyle, among other matters. On September 14, 1864, he writes to Wendell Phillips about Edward Lyulph Stanley, later Fourth Baron Stanley of Alderley. He praises one of Elizabeth Hoar's ballads on January 17, 1870 [?].

Addressees include the Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

The poems are "No Fate Save the Victim's Fault Is Low" (August 29, 1877) and "To the Humble-bee" (n. d.).

EMERY, EDWIN

Papers, 1862-1875

Sanford, Me.; Southbridge & Whitinsville,
Mass.

Section A

36 items

2-17-51

GUIDE

Emery, Edwin. Papers, 1862-1875. Sanford, Maine;
Southbridge & Whitinsville, Mass. 36 items Cab3

Letters of Emery, school teacher and Union soldier to his sister, Emily Emery of Sanford, Me. Until 1862 Emery was master of a boys school at Gardiner, Me. He then joined the Union Army, 17th Me. Inf. Regt., and served until seriously wounded in May near Spotsylvania C.H. After the war he taught school at Southbridge, 1866-1875, and at Whitinsville, 1875. His letters are long and detailed and contain information on camp life; especially the moral and

Emery, Edwin

2

religious attitudes of the soldiers, hospital
life; the battle of Spotsylvania Court House;
school curriculums, discipline and teaching
methods.

EMERY, JOSE R.

Papers, 1862-1864

Charleston, S. C.

Section A

2 items

2-16-51

GUIDE

Emery, Jose R. Papers, 1862-1864. Charleston,
S. C. 2 items. Cab. 3

Letters of a lady writing from Charleston
describing life there while the city was under
siege.

Emmerson, Arthur

Papers, 1793-1906

Portsmouth, Norfolk Co., Va.

Cab. 43

318 items and
2 volumes

11-5-33

Recatalogued, 8-30-60

Emmerson, Arthur. Papers, 1793-1906. Portsmouth, Va. 318 items. Sketch.

Arthur and Thomas Emmerson of Portsmouth, Va. were residing there in 1793. In 1814, Capt. Arthur Emmerson, presumably a son of one of these brothers, was working with naval supplies. His sons, Arthur and John (b.1822), and a daughter Louisa, are the center of these papers. They had many cousins whose correspondence forms the early part of the manuscripts.

Miscellaneous business affairs of the U. S. Navy, such as the purchase of ship's timbers, concern the 1830's. The Emmersons were related in

Emmerson, Arthur

2

some way to Peter Heron of Gatesville, N. C., who sold the U. S. Navy timber, and to Dr. Wood T. Johnson of Louisburg, Franklin Co., N. C. Dr. Johnson was chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Franklin Co., many school tax lists and other papers refer to his position.

By 1835 Arthur Emmerson of Portsmouth, Norfolk Co., Va., was an attorney. He became clerk of the superior court in Norfolk Co., president and treasurer of the Portsmouth and Roanoke R. R., and a prominent member of Trinity Episco-

Emmerson, Arthur

3

pal Church. Presumably a brother, Thomas Emmerson, went west, writing from Louisiana in 1837, and a cousin, Thomas B. Emmerson, writes from the Cherokee Nation in July 1849. He speaks of an epidemic of cholera among the soldiers at Fort Gibson and among the Indians in several part of Indian Territory. Arthur Emmerson had become a director of the Portsmouth Savings Fund Society in 1845. His legal affairs are mentioned in the papers through the 1850's

The Galt of Augusta, Ga., were cousins of the Emmerson, with whom they were on very friendly

Emmerson, Arthur

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terms. Visits and letters were frequent. The Galts were located in the 1850's at the Augusta Arsenal in Ga., where John M. Galt was military storekeeper of ordnance.

Papers dealing with the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association of the Union appear in 1857, when Mrs. Alice Dickinson of Wilmington, N. C., was heading a campaign in N. C. for funds.

John Emmerson was evidently a banker when the Civil War began. He entered the C. S. A. Commissary Dept. in 1862. His cousin, John M. Galt, had resigned in 1861 from the U. S. Army to en-

Emmerson, Arthur

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ter the Quartermaster Dept. of the C.S.A. Army. He became a Major in charge at Lynchburg, Va., 1861-1865. Capt. John Emmerson served under Major Jospeh Cloyd, Chief Commissary of the 4th District of Va. The bulk of the Civil War correspondence deals with commissary affairs in western Virginia. William H. Smith, William Eggleston, and General John C. Breckinridge are among the writers. A picture of systematic purchase of supplies for the Confederate Government in western Virginia emerges from the papers. The letters of Major John M. Galt are particularly

good.

Many relatives write to John Emmersnn. George Morrison describes camp life at Centreville, Va., in 1861. By 1864, Portsmouth is in Union hands with Gen. Benjamin Butler giving the community a "hard time." A letter of Jan. 5, 1864, tells of Confederate women improvising clothing, of shortages, and of arrests. The Emmersons were members of Trinity Church in 1864, when Butler closed its doors. Portsmouth people were forced to take loyalty oaths by Butler, who threatened to turn them from their homes. Evidently Arthur

Emmerson, Arthur

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Emmerson did not do so, though his sister, Louisa did to save the family property. John Emmerson's wife Susan joins him in Dublin, Va.

In April, 1864, another relative, Samuel Andrews, describes the army life at Camp Burgeyne^{wine} near Ft. Fisher, N. C. Arrests in Portsmouth, commodity shortages, and high prices are mentioned in April-May, 1864. Cousin Beverly Armistead of the 14th Va. Cavalry writes in 1864 of home news and fighting.

Letters of H. S. Reynolds of the Subsistence Dept. in Richmond, Sept.-Nov., 1864, speak of

Emmerson, Arthur

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high prices in the capitol, commissary personnel, and C. S. A. 6% certificates. Major Galt writes of the prices of scarce items of women's clothing on Sept. 16. On Sept. 17, 1864, Major Joseph Cloyd tells of vegetable shortages in the army, of beef used instead of scarce bacon, and of mutton used only in military hospitals. John Emmerson's immediate superior, Joseph Cloyd, is described on Sept. 20, 1864. Gen. John Echols, commander of the District of Southwest Virginia, is stationed at Dublin, his troops supplied by Cloyd and Emmerson. To him Lewis E. Harvie,

Emmerson, Arthur

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president of the Richmond and Danville and Piedmont R.R., writes for permission to move cattle. An undated paper in 1864 gives the organization of the Army of Western Virginia by brigades.

Arthur Emmerson is sent through the Confederate lines in Nov. 1864, by Union authorities, and finds employment at Lynchburg with Major G Galt. The letters at the end of the war portray the state of mind of the refugees and paroled soldiers. Restlessness and lack of employment were rampant. The Galts remain in Lynchburg; the Emmersons return to Portsmouth. There the problem

Emmerson, Arthur

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of confiscated property greets returning citizens. Arthur and John Emmerson were auctioneers at Portsmouth. Arthur Emmerson died on Dec. 15, 1870. John had two sons: John Cloyd, b. 1865; Arthur, b. 1869. At the dedication in 1906 of the monument to the Portsmouth Light Artillery, Capt. Arthur Emmerson's picture appeared on the program.

The two volumes with the papers concern Trinity Episcopal Church in the 1850's and John Emmerson's business in the 1860's

Among the bills and receipts are many tax

Emmerson, Arthur

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papers of the common schools of Franklin Co., N. C. The N. C. papers are probably from business connections of the Emmersons, as they do not seem to have relatives in N. C.

Correspondents include James A. Seddon and Loammi Baldwin (1780-1838).

For information about the family see John C. Emmerson, Jr., The Emmersons of Portsmouth (Portsmouth, 1966).

MSS.

6th 24:B Emmerson, John C., Jr.

Papers, 1825-1969.

10 items.

Portsmouth, Va. resident.

Collection contains clippings concerning Bishop James Cannon, letters from Cannon, pictures, and two bound volumes of typed copies of materials concerning Portsmouth Academy and the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

Emmet, Robert

Papers, 1782

Dublin, Ireland

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Emory, William Helmsley

Papers, 1847-1851

Washington, D.C.

Section A

2 items

2-26-62

Emory, William Helmsley. Papers, 1847-1851.
Washington, D.C.

William Helmsley Emory, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, was for many years an officer in the U.S. Army. He served in the Mexican and Civil Wars, and in 1862 was promoted to the rank of general. See F.B. Heitman, Register... of the U.S. Army, I, 405-406.

This collection contains two letters to Emory. The first one, dated Sept. 10, 1847, sought information for a new register giving information on West Point graduates. In the second letter,

Emory, William Helmsley.

2

written Sept. 6, 1851, Charles C. Parry, a noted botanist, discussed a scientific project that he was undertaking with J.L.R. Agassiz, Asa Gray, and Joseph Le Conte.

Emory College

Papers, 1839-1849

Oxford, Newton Co., Ga.

Section A

4 items

3-7-67

Emory College. Papers, 1839-1849. Oxford, Ga.

This collection is a group of letters addressed to correspondents for the Few Society of Emory College. The letters are from Alonzo Church, William H. Dabney, John W. Jones, and Augustus H. Kenan and express their appreciation for having been given invitations to become honorary members of the society.

Empie, Susan W.

Papers, 1855

Richmond, Va.

Section A

2 items

7-15-66

Empie, Susan W. Papers, 1855. Richmond, Va.

These two letters to Susan W. Empie were written by her father, Adam Empie, Episcopal priest and president of William and Mary College from 1827 to 1836. The letters are of a personal nature concerning Dr. Empie's travels.

Empowerment Project.

Records and Videotapes. Addition, 750 items (27
lin. ft.) **Restricted**

The EP produces political documentaries and supports grassroots social-activist films/video documentarians. See control file for further info -- Office files; binders of transcripts of interviews, film logs, and research materials; and videotapes and audio tapes from production of EP's documentaries.

Deposit: 10/25/94

Accessioned: 11/8/94

Acc. No.: 94-120

Depositor: Empowerment Project
3403 Highway 54 West
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Deposit: Empowerment Project
Records and Videotapes
750 items

Date: 10/25/94

Appraisal: None

ENECKS, WILLIAM R.

C

Papers, 1800-1865

Scriven County, Georgia

Section A

6 items

2-17-51

GUIDE

Enecks, William R. 1800-1865. Scriven County, Ga
6 items. Cab. 3

Letters and papers of Enecks, a cotton farmer, dealing with the cotton and slave market in Savannah; the wounding of his son Billie in the Battle of Atlanta; and chattel contracts with freedmen for farming, June, 1865.

Enenkl, Adolf

Papers, 1885

Austria

Section A

3 items and 1 vol.

3-6-75

Enenkl, Adolf. Papers. Austria

The volume is Lieutenant Adolf Enenkl's
"Tagebuch über Übungen der Artillerie-Schies-
schule im Jahre 1885."

The items belong with the book.

Engel, Bernard F. (1921-)

Papers, 1983

East Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan

SEE SHELF LIST

4 items

Part of the Jay B. Hubbell Center Collection

7-19-83

Engel, Bernard F. (1921-). Papers. East
Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan

Bernard F. Engel, Professor of American Thought and Language at Michigan State University, East Lansing, was born in Spokane, Washington, November 25, 1921. He received a B.A. from the University of Oregon in 1946, M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1949, and a Ph.D., in English from the University of California, Berkeley in 1956. He was an instructor of English at the University of Idaho during the school year 1949-1950, at Oregon State College

Engel, Bernard F. (1921-)

2

1952-1953, and at Sacramento State College from 1954 to 1957. In 1957 he transferred to Michigan State University where he became full professor in 1957 and chairman of the Department of American Thought and Language in 1967--a position he still holds. In 1963 he was a Fulbright lecturer in American literature at the University of Argentina. Since 1967 he has been a consultant in English to the University of Washington Press. Among his publications are History of 413th Infantry (1946), Marianne Moore

Engel, Bernard F. (1921-) 3
(1964), Richard Eberhart (1971), The Achievement of Richard Eberhart (1968), Dr. Williams as Exhorter (1961), and Marianne Moore: Matrix of Poetry (1963). He also co-authored Timberwolf Tracks (1946).

Engel's papers consist of a memoir written by him of David Daniel Anderson, Professor of American and South Asian literature at Michigan State University, as well as Anderson's curriculum Vitae, a bibliography of his works, and a copy of an article by Anderson "Another Biogra-

Engel, Bernard F. (1921-)

4

phy? For God's Sake Why?"

Engelmann, George

Papers, 1843

St. Louis, Mo.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Engelmann, George. Papers, 1843. St. Louis,
Mo. 1 item. Sketch.

George Engelmann (1809-1884), botanist,
author, and professor at Washington University
in St. Louis, writes of exchanging plants and
collections in botany. He speaks of botanists
travelling with Oregon emigrants and with a
mission of Jesuits, and states that a collector
who travels with scouts and traders can collect
well.

MSS.

2nd 74:G Engineering Employers' Federation.

Papers, 1958-1963.

2368 items.

London, England organization.

Collection contains the Federation's records including minutes, agendas, and meeting reports. At the meetings various issues dealing with companies in England were discussed. Prior to 1961, the Federation was known as the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***lcs**

NcD

28 APR 97

36815854

NDHYme

England, Flora D.

Papers, 1955-1956

Marion, Perry Co., Alabama

Cab. 66

3 items

6-23-71

England, Flora D. Papers. Marion, Perry Co.,
Alabama

This collection consists of typescripts of three genealogies prepared by Miss England: "Notes on Central Alabama Families;" "Notes on Some Families of Perry County, Alabama;" and "Gayle [Family] Notes." Each genealogy contains an index of persons mentioned.

England, Robert Durant

Papers, 1931-1937

Clemson, Oconee Co., S.C.

Section A

8 items

10-4-78

England, Robert Durant. Clemson, Oconee Co.,
S.C.

Robert Durant England, born January 27, 1906, in Marion, Alabama, has served on the faculties of Oglethorpe University, Georgia State University, Oxford College of Emory University, DeKalb College, and Clemson University. His teaching has been primarily in the humanities.

The collection consists of letters England received from Joseph Q. Adams, Van Wyck Brooks,

England, Robert Durant

2

Erskine Caldwell, Donald Davidson, John Gould Fletcher, and Allen Tate. Most of the letters were written to England as editor of The Westminster Magazine, a quarterly review published at Oglethorpe University, and are negative responses to England's requests for articles.

All the letters contain comments that are somewhat revealing of their authors. Of particular note are two letters from Donald Davidson, dated November 8, 1931, and March 27, 1935, which

England, Robert Durant

3

deal with the Southern Agrarians (Literary Movement), and a letter of April 26, 1935, from John Gould Fletcher, expressing his social and economic views and commenting on developments in the Southern literary movement and Agrarianism. Joseph Q. Adams of the Folger Shakespeare Library discusses research on the piracy of an early text of Hamlet in his letter of April 10, 1933.

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

England. Kington

Cambridge:

Dd. viii. 2. Kington (County Wilts [Wiltshire]). Obit Book

Commendatio Animarum et Horae B. V. M.

Included on reel of John Gower manuscripts from Cambridge University which was received on Feb. 6, 1959. The box containing the reel is labeled "A.C.L.S. British Manuscripts Project. Items 9-15"

A.C.L.S.

MSS.

x

Englar, Annie.

Diary, 1861-1865.

1 item.

Englar, a young woman living near Westminister, Carroll county, Md., recorded her daily activities and social engagements. There are scattered references to the Civil War, including accounts of hearing cannons, news about troop movements, and a notation in 1863 that fighting has begun near Gettysburg and that the county is filled with soldiers. Her family's sympathies were on the Union side. Diary entries run from Jan. 1, 1862 to May 5, 1865, but one page lists marriages, 1861-1865.

MSS.

x

Englar, Annie.
Diary, ...

(Card 2)

1. Carroll County (Md.)--History--
Civil War, 1861-1865. 2. Women--
Diaries. 3. Women--Maryland--Carroll
County--Social conditions. 4. Genre:
Diaries. I. Title

NcD

30 MAY 92

25912928

NDHYme

Engle, Samuel

Receipts. 1823-1833.

Jefferson County, Virginia

Section A

7 pieces

JUN 14 1939

ENGLE Samuel

Jefferson county Va.

Receipts 1823-1833

Sketch

There are unimportant receipts and brief accounts signed or made out to Samuel Engle, landowner and planter in Jefferson county.

JUN 14 1939

ENGLES, WILLIAM

C

Papers, 1853-1883

Harpers Ferry, Va.

Section A

12 items

2-17-51

GUIDE

Engles, William. Papers, 1853-1883. Harpers
Ferry, Virginia. 12 items. Cab. 3

Correspondence and business papers of William Engles and Patterson Fletcher, a lumber dealer in Jefferson County, Va. (now W. Va.), concerning militia, settlement of debts, and the Union occupation of Beaufort, S. C.

Engleworth Mills

See Leward Cotton Mills, Inc.

MSS.

English, James K., fl. 1850-1873.

Account book, 1850-1873.

2 items.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Sect. A

Businessman and cotton planter,
Monroe County, Miss.

Summary: Includes entries (19 p.),
1850-1859, primarily for bills of
exchange involving moderate funds, many
of the acceptances from cotton factors
in Mobile, Ala., especially Baker,
Lawler & Co. The numerous drawers of
the bills, presumably planters, were
from Miss. and Ala. Also includes
accounts for bonds, 1863-1864 (2 p.)
and plantation income and expenses,
1872-1873 (8 p.). One item laid in the
volume.

MSS.

English, James K., fl. 1850-1873.

Account book, 1850-1873.

(Card 2)

1. Mississippi--Commerce. 2. Alabama
--Commerce. 3. Mobile (Ala.)--
Commerce. 4. Cotton Trade.
5. Acceptances. 6. Plantations--
Mississippi. 7. Commission merchants--
Alabama. 8. Baker, Lawler and Company
(Mobile, Ala.) 9. Monroe County
(Miss.)--Economic Conditions. I.
Place: Mississippi--Monroe County.

English letterbook, 1806-1807.

1 item.

Shelf Location: 4-E

Mostly copies of letters by various members of the English aristocracy discussing politics and social life. Handwriting nearly illegible.

History: 12/03/70

Accessioned: 07/18/88

Acc. No.: - 0

English, Thomas Dunn

Papers, 1886-1902

Newark, N. J.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

2 items

4-8-60

English, Thomas Dunn. Papers, 1886-1902.
Newark, N. J. 2 items. Sketch.

Thomas Dunn English (1819-1902), editor, politician, physician, and poet, wrote "Ben Bolt." A letter is accompanied by a biographical clipping and picture in 1902.

MSS.

6th 10: B Englishman's Crimean War diary, 1854-

1855.

1 v.

Collection consists of the diary of a young Englishman's experiences on British transport ships, carrying men and equipment to the Crimean War. Vessels included were the PALMERSTON, the PYRENEES, and the MARY ANN. Ports visited were Malta, Constantinople, Varna, Eupatoria, Sevastopol, Balaklava, and Genoa. There is comment on naval and military activities, two ship lists, and a number of colored drawings, of ships, military personnel, and others.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

NCD 25 JUN 98 39352846 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 10:B Englishman's Crimean War diary, 1854-
1855. ... (Card 2)

1. Crimean War, 1853-1856. 2. Great
Britain--History, Military--19th
century. 3. Crimean War, 1853-1856--
Supplies. I. Title

NcD

25 JUN 98

39352846

NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 64:B Box 5 (Small Brit. Vols.)
Englishwoman's travel journal, 1846
June 18-1885 Dec. 21.

1 v.

Anonymous Englishwoman traveling in
France with the Tylor family.

Diary kept by an unidentified
Englishwoman who traveled with the
Tylor family via Dover and Boulogne to
Paris in the summer of 1846. The
volume is illustrated with 37
engravings, mostly of Parisian scenes,
by Augustus Pugin and others. The
author described the sights of Paris,
including Pere la Chaise cemetery, the
Palais Royal, the Louvre, and the
Jardin des Plantes. She also wrote
of attending a meeting of the
Protestant Evangelical Society of

NcD 26 MAR 97 36635442 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 64:B

Box 5 (Small Brit. Vols.)

Englishwoman's travel journal, 1846

June 18-1885 Dec. 21. . . . (Card 2)

France. The author frequently

expressed disapproval of the French for
their gaiety on the Sabbath, and

revealed a strong anti-Catholic bias.

While most of the diary was written in

1846, a brief note dated 1885, Dec. 21

and entitled "Jottings of Miscellaneous

Information" is included at the end.

*mjd

NCD

26 MAR 97

36635442

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 64:B Box 5 (Small Brit. Vols.)
Englishwoman's travel journal, 1846
June 18-1885 Dec. 21. ... (Card 3)

1. Tylor family. 2. Louvre (Paris,
France) 3. Palais-Royal (Paris,
France) 4. British--Travel--France--
History--19th century. 5. Botanical
gardens--France. 6. Cemeteries--
France--Paris. 7. Protestant churches
--France--History--19th century. 8.
Anti-Catholicism--England. 9. Paris
(France)--Description and travel. I.
Pugin, Augustus, 1762-1832.

MSS.

x

Englishwoman's travel diary and poem,
1863-1868 and n.d.

2 items (182 p.).

English widow.

The author, who was related to the
Carslake family, travelled in Devon,
Cornwall, and East Sussex as a
companion to her invalid uncle.

Journal entries provide reports on the
uncle's condition; accounts of letters
and visits from family and friends; and
descriptions of flora, landscapes, and
architecture she saw on her frequent
walks. Occasionally the author
expressed her extreme dissatisfaction
with the constraints of her daily
routine. Some entries include
descriptions of folk customs
witnessed during her travels. No

NcD 15 OCT 91 24560901 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Englishwoman's travel diary and poem,
1863-1868 and n.d. ... (Card 2)
journal entries occur between May 13,
1863 and June 24, 1867. The other item
in the collection is an undated
manuscript poem entitled, "Bruce's
Epitath."

1. Carslake family. 2. England--
Social life and customs--19th century.
3. Devon (England)--Description and
travel. 4. Cornwall (England)--
Description and travel. 5. East Sussex
(England)--Description and travel. 6.
Genre: Diaries. 7. Women--England--
Diaries.

NcD

15 OCT 91

24560901

NDHYme

Treasure Room

M-1107
C

Enterprise Street Railroad Company

Minutes, 1888 - 1890

Savannah, Ga.

51 pp.

Boards 27x20 cm.

JUL 3 1941

MSS.

2nd 54:E Enthoven, Alain.
Notebook, 1950-1951.

1 v.

Economist and Marriner S. Eccles
Professor of Public and Private
Management, Graduate School of
Business, Stanford University.

Notebook containing Enthoven's notes
and exams from courses he took on
monetary theory and policy as an
undergraduate at Stanford University in
1950 and 1951.

*pj

1. Economists--United States. 2.
Economics--Study and teaching--United
States. 3. Monetary policy.

✓
Entler, Joseph

Papers, 1823-1878

Shepherdstown, Va.

Cab. 45

(See also bound
vol. cards)

APR 12 1961

129 items and 5 b.v.

1 item added 5-10-57

GUIDE

Entler, Joseph. Papers, 1823-1878. Shepherdstown, W. Va. 1301 items and 5 vols. Sketch.

Invoices, bills, receipts, ledgers and daybooks of Joseph Entler, grocer and general merchant of Shepherdstown, W. Va. His supplies came largely from Baltimore.

Letters to the sisters Mary and Ann Entler, Shepherdstown, W. Va., from Confederate soldiers in the Yankee Prisons at Point Lookout, Md. and at Fort Delaware, Del. The letters are mostly requests for donations of money, food, and clothing in exchange for the warch chains and rings which the prisoners made.

1
Entler, Joseph

2

1 item added 5-10-57: letter from a prisoner at Point Lookout, Md., asking for help.

Chapel

1108

Entler, Joseph

SS-14

Index to Ledger (undated), [ca. 1850-60].

Shepherdstown, Va.

20 pp. Unbound

36 x 9 cm.

Part~~of~~ a ledger kept by a merchant.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

SS-14

Chapel

F-1109

Entler, Joseph

Journal, 1854-1859.

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

393 pp.

Calf

45 x 27 cm.

Records of Joseph Entler (Nov. 1791 - Mar. 9, 1875), a merchant.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

F. 1110

Entler, Joseph

Ledger, 1850-1852

Shepherdstown, Va.

332 pp.

Calf

38 x 25 cm.

Records of Joseph Entler (Nov. 1791 - Mar. 9, 1875), a merchant.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

F- IIII

Entler, Joseph

Ledger, 1867-1878

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

GUIDE

190 pp.

Calf

34 x 20 cm.

Records of Joseph Entler (Nov. 1791 - Mar. 9, 1875), a grocer, and of the administration of his estate.

F-5009

Entler, Joseph

Daybook. 1823-41

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

143p

boards

37 x 15 cm

Merchant's daybook.

GUIDE

April 12, 1951

Episcopal Church. Diocese of Tennessee.

See

Protestant Episcopal Church. Diocese of Tennessee

Treasure Room

M-1112

Episcopal Church. Leesburg, Virginia.

Female Mite Society, 1823-¹⁸⁸²~~1872~~.

Leesburg, Virginia.

88 pp.

Boards.

19x16 cm.

Mar. 17, 1941

MSS.

Small Coll.

Epperson, Jesse Harrison.

Papers, 1958.

5 items.

Director of the public health
department of Durham Co. for thirty-six
years.

Collection contains articles about
Dr. Epperson's death, a list of data
concerning his career, an editorial
about his career, and a resolution in
his honor adopted by the Durham Co.
Board of Health.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

Eppes, (Miss) J C R

M-5007

Notebook. c. 1880

Orlando, Florida

c.500p covers missing 13 x 21 cm
(repaired)

SEE John Wayles Eppes Coll. for description.
(also contains law notes of member of Eppes
family , c. 1800)

3-14-51

Eppes, John Wayles

Letters. 1807-1819

"Millbrook", Buckingham, Virginia

Section A

15 pieces

3-14-51 1 vol added

AUG 14 1940

EPPEs, John Wayles. Letters
1807-1819. "Millbrook" Buckingham, Va.
15 pieces. Sketch.

The majority of the letters in this small collection were written by John Wayles Eppes (April 7, 1773-September 15, 1823) to his son Francis Eppes (b.1801).

John Wayles Eppes was born near Petersburg, Virginia, completed his college course and studied law in Philadelphia under the direction of his uncle, Thomas Jefferson. He began in 1794 and attained prominence in the practice of law at Richmond. He married Maria Jefferson, his cousin and the

EPPEs, John Wayles. Sketch (2)

daughter of Thomas Jefferson, October 13, 1797. Of the two children born to this union Francis survived infancy. Several years after the death of Maria (Jefferson) Eppes on April 17, 1804, John Wayles Eppes married Martha, the daughter of Willie Jones, the Revolutionary statesmen of North Carolina. Several children were born to this union.

John Wayles Eppes's public career was distinguished. He served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1801 to 1803.

EPPEES, John Wayles. Sketch. (3)

From 1803 until March 3, 1811 he served in four successive congresses; in 1813 he served in congress again. From March 4, 1817 till April 1819 he was a member of the United States Senate. Throughout his career he was a staunch supporter of Jeffersonian democracy and bitterly opposed John Randolph when he organized opposition to Jefferson's foreign policy. Because of failing health Eppes resigned from the Senate and spent the remainder of his life at Millbrook, his estate in Buckingham County in Virginia.

EPPEs, John Wayles. Sketch. (4)

Eppes was a scholar, man of polished manners and a farmer on a large scale.

The letters of John Wayles Eppes to his son, Francis, generally contain advice concerning the education of the latter, who attended an academy in or near Lynchburg, Virginia. Some of the later letters concern the entry of Francis Eppes at the University of Virginia newly organized by his grandfather, Thomas Jefferson. In a letter dated May 17th, 1817 John Wayles

EPPEES, John Wayles. Sketch. (5)

Eppes gives his son permission to attend "the book auction sometimes" in Richmond. These letters reveal Eppes as a well read man. One letter concerns national finances and the bank question. Wayles severely criticizes Secretary of Treasury Dallas for having made a statement which might impair national credit and confidence.

3-14-51. 1 vol added. Notebook of Miss J.C.R. Epes, Orlando, Fla. c. 1880 containing notes on Fla. and many law notes of a member of Epes family probably early in 19th cent.

5-5008,
GUIDE

Epps, J D

Diary. 1886

Woodruff, South Carolina

190p. canvas 8x15 cm

diary of a store keeper mentioning local news,
weather in Woodruff, Spartanburg cty., S. C.

4-12-51

19

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Seet. A

Ernst, G. H., fl. 1860's.

Letter, 1861 June 23.

1 item.

Soldier in Confederate Army.

Letter (1861 June 23) from Ernst to relatives in Hancock Co. (now Winston County), Ala., while serving with the Confederate Army at Brownsborough, Madison Co., Ala.

1. Alabama--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
2. Madison County (Ala.)
3. Winston County (Ala.)

NcD

13 MAY 87

15681442

NDHYme

Erskine, David Steuart, Eleventh Earl of Buchan

Papers, 1780-1806

Dryburgh, Berwickshire, Scotland

XVIII-E

2 items

11-9-67

Erskine, David Steuart, Eleventh Earl of Buchan.
Papers, 1780-1806. Dryburgh, Berwickshire, Scot.

David Steuart Erskine, Eleventh Earl of Buchan (1742-1829) was prominent in British politics and literature.

In 1780 he proposed a scheme for the selection of Scottish representative peers, and the Fourth Earl of Selkirk stated his objections to it. The imperfections in the elective system of the peerage were discussed further by the Fifth Earl of Selkirk on June 15, 1806.

* Sept. 13

Erskine, Thomas, First Baron Erskine

Papers, 1806

London, England

18-E

1 item

1 item added, 2-24-75

3-5-70

Erskine, Thomas, First Baron Erskine. Papers.
London, England

Thomas Erskine, First Baron Erskine (1750-1823), was Lord Chancellor of Great Britain during 1806-1807.

On Feb. 7, 1806, Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, congratulated Erskine upon his appointment and proposed to define their future relationship and communication upon business affecting Parliament and the British Museum. Past relations with Lord Chancellor

Erskine, Thomas, First Baron Erskine 2

Eldon were noted. Abbot also interceded in behalf of the Rev. Arthur Bold.

1 item added, 2-24-75. A letter of February 7, 1806, from Sir Richard Hill, Calvinist convertist, to Erskine, praising the creation of the "Ministry of all the Talents" and its membership.

ERVIN, JAMES R., SR.

Papers, 1850-1864

, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

Section A

3 items

2-17-51

Ervin, James R., Sr. Papers, 1850-1864.
Warm Springs, Va. 3 items. Sketch.

Two letters of William Dickinson Ervin to his father, James R. Dickinson, Sr., as a cadet at the Va. Military Institute, in 1850-1851, and one as a prisoner-of-war at Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio, in 1864. On the back of the last letter is an undated note by the father.

MSS.

Erwin Mills (Durham, N.C.)

Records, 1832-1976, 1892-1967.

ca. 17000 items (155 linear ft.).

SHELF
LOCATION:

See inventory

Summary: Account books, nearly complete, and office files, very incomplete, of a textile mill, chiefly 1892-1967, and also some personal papers of William Allen Erwin. The files include letters, volumes, legal and financial papers, memoranda, printed material, reports, blueprints, etc.

Correspondence is extensive only for 1928. There is material, primarily account books, for: Pearl Cotton Mills in Durham, N.C.; Cooleemee Cotton Mills in Cooleemee, N.C.; the Erwin Yarn Co., a textile selling agency in Philadelphia, Pa.; and the J.N.

NcD 26 JAN 88 17391194 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Erwin Mills (Durham, N.C.)
Records, 1832-1976, 1892-1967. ...
(Card 2)

Ledford Co., a department store in
Couleemee. Company plants represented
were in N.C. except for Stonewall
Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.,
beginning in 1948. Topics include the
operations of Erwin Mills; the textile
industry; relations with the Textile
Workers Union of America in the 1930s
and 1940s; extensive records on mill
buildings, houses, and equipment; James
Buchanan Duke; Benjamin Newton Duke;
profit sharing; Alpine Cotton Mills;
Durham Cotton Manufacturing Co.; Locke
Cotton Mills; Oxford Cotton Mills;
proposed consolidation, 1928, with
Springs Cotton Mills, Thomaston

NcD

26 JAN 88

17391194

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Erwin Mills (Durham, N.C.)

Records, 1832-1976, 1892-1967. . . .

(Card 3)

Cotton Mills, and Riverside and Dan
River Mills; house and dormitory
construction; real estate; hunting
dogs; the Protestant Episcopal Church;
St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N.C.; state
and national politics in 1928; and the
Erwin, Holt, and Smedes families.

Inventory in the repository.

1. Duke, James Buchanan, 1856-
1925 2. Duke, Benjamin Newton,
1855-1929 3. Erwin, William Allen,

NcD

26 JAN 88

17391194

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Erwin Mills (Durham, N.C.)

Records, 1832-1976, 1892-1967. ...

(Card 4)

1856-1932 4. Stonewall Cotton Mills
(Stonewall, Miss.) 5. Alpine Cotton
Mills (Morganton, N.C.) 6. Durham
Cotton Manufacturing Company (Durham,
N.C.) 7. Locke Cotton Mills (Concord,
N.C.) 8. Oxford Cotton Mills (Oxford,
N.C.) 9. Textile Workers Union of
America 10. St. Mary's Junior College
(Raleigh, N.C.) 11. Department stores
--North Carolina 12. Protestant
Episcopal Church 13. Textile industry
14. Architecture--North Carolina
15. Real property--North Carolina
16. Hunting dogs 17. Holt family
18. Smedes family 19. North
Carolina--Industries 20. North

NcD

26 JAN 88

17391194

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Erwin Mills (Durham, N.C.)
Records, 1832-1976, 1892-1967. ...
(Card 5)

Carolina--Politics and government
21. United States--Politics and
government 22. Labor and laboring
classes--North Carolina 23. Springs
Cotton Mills (Lancaster, S.C.)
24. Thomaston Cotton Mills (Thomaston,
Ga.) 25. Riverside and Dan River Mills
(Danville, Va.) I. Pearl Cotton Mills
(Durham, N.C.) II. Cooleemee Cotton
Mills (Cooleemee, N.C.) III. Erwin
Yarn Company (Philadelphia, Pa.)
IV. J.N. Ledford Company (Cooleemee,
N.C.)

NcD

26 JAN 88

17391194

NDHYme

Escalera, Manuel Cevallos

See Cevallos Escalera, Manuel

6744

Eskridge, Thomas P. and John B.

Papers, 1853 - 1861

Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia

8-30-62

5 items and 1 volume

Recataloged, 5-11-67

(See also bound vol. card)

Eskridge, Thomas P. and John B. Papers,
1853-1861. Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia

Thomas P. Eskridge is listed as an apothecary at Staunton in Elliott and Nye's Virginia Directory and Business Register for 1852 (Richmond, 1852), p. 19. In 1854 the business was apparently a partnership, for the spine of the Ledger, 1854, bears the initials, "TP & JBE." A receipt of Aug. 5, 1854, between "TP & JB Eskridge" and Wm. Ruff for

Eskridge, Thomas P. and John B.

2

\$5.75 is entered in Ruff's account in the ledger, p. 75. This receipt and several others are filed in an envelope that is attached to the inside front cover of the volume.

The business was a substantial one, for this ledger was used primarily just for a period of several months in the second half of 1854. Settlements of accounts date as late as 1861. The volume is Ledger E, according to notations on the spine and in the accounts.

J. B. Eskridge was probably John B. Eskridge

Eskridge, Thomas P. and John B.

3

whose account is on page 31. Thomas P.
Eskridge also has personal accounts listed.

F- 6744

Eskridge, Thomas P. & John B.

Ledger E, 1854*

Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia

324 pp. Leather and Boards 43 x 28 cm.

8-30-62

Recataloged, 5-11-67

*With settlements to 1861.

MSS.

6th 16:C Espy, James P. (James Pollard), 1785-
1860.

Papers, 1844.

3 items.

Washington, D.C. meteorologist.

Collection centers on the rain theories of Espy. Included is the text of an address on artificial rain-making. There are also two documents from the citizens of Coudersport, Pennsylvania, who tried Espy's theories on a small scale and believed them to be effective.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

Esquirol, Jean Etienne Dominique

Papers, 1827

Charenton, France

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

MSS.

X

An essay on the immortality of the
soul, and a future state, 1810?
1 v. (148 p.).

Anonymous handwritten volume citing
arguments a priori, moral arguments,
and circumstantial proof concerning the
immortality of the soul and a future
life. Chiefly in English, with a few
quotations in Greek; contains a title
page and table of contents.

1. Immortality. 2. Future life. I.
Title

NcD

20 OCT 90

22540426

NDHYme

Tr.R. [Estienne, Henri] 1528-1598, supposed author

Discorso meraviglioso della uita, attioni, et portamenti di Donna Cattarina de Medici, regina madre, nel quale sono raccontati i mezzi, ch' ella ha tenuto per usurpare il gouerno del regno di Francia, et rouinar il suo stato. [1575]

[72] p. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

In manuscript.

An anonymous translation into Italian of the work entitled Discovrs merveillevx de la vie,

(Continued on next card)

Tr.R. [Estienne, Henri] 1528-1598, supposed author.
Discorso meraviglioso della uita, attioni, et
portamenti di Donna Cattarina de Medici ...
[1575] (Card 2)

actions & déportemens de Catherine de Medicis ...
first published in 1574. There is no record of
an Italian translation published in this period.
The authorship of the work is uncertain.

NOT LISTED IN THE PUBLIC CATALOG.

MICROFILM

News & Micro

MANUSCRIPTS

Estlin Family

(See their card cat. for #)

Papers, 1840-1884

Bristol, Gloucestershire, England

6 reels

7-29-64

Positive

Estlin Papers from the Dr. Williams' Library,
London, England

Date of order: 4-22-64 Date received: 7-1-64

Fund: General (Watson & Woody). Price: \$84.00.

Dealer: Micro Methods Ltd., E. Ardsley,
Wakefield, Yorks., England

Estlin Family. Papers, 1840-1884. Bristol,
Gloucestershire, England

The Estlin Papers illustrate the close connection between British and American anti-slavery reformers in the middle years of the nineteenth century. Mary Estlin was a member of the Bristol and Clifton Auxiliary Ladies Anti-Slavery Society and maintained extensive correspondence with abolitionists in the United States which she visited in 1868.

A more detailed description of the contents of the set appears on each reel.

ESTRAY Papers.

1901-1918.

Noxubee County, Mississippi

Section A

34 pieces

NOV 19 1936

Estray book and wolf scalp certificates.
Justices and constables' record. 1848.
McHenry County, Illinois.

Temporary deposit by Bayrd Still.

MSS.

2nd 67:C Estridge family.

Papers, 1779-1827.

6 v.

New York residents.

Collection contains ledgers of invoices, accounts, sales and receipts relating to the Estridge Estates on St. Kitts. Also included is an album of clippings and photographs.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***lcs**

MSS.

2nd 14:D Estvan, Bela.

Papers, 1850-1951.

7 items.

Hungarian who came to the U.S. and served in the Confederate Army.

Collection contains a printed volume of poetry; a scrapbook of pictures of Europe; manuscript stories; an envelope showing a B. Estvan was a member of the cabinet of Maximilian; and a letter from Emil Lengyel, author of AMERICANS FROM HUNGARY.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

I. Lengyel, Emil, 1895- .

Etheridge, Mary Sue

Papers, 1889-1900

Sunbury, N. C.

Section A

37 items

APR 12 '87

GUIDE

Etheridge, Mary Sue. Papers, 1889-1900. Sun-
bury, N. C. 37 items. Sketch.

Family correspondence of the Etheridge family, mainly personal but with occasional references to local politics, social life and customs, religious life in Sunbury and Oxford, N. C.

MSS.

2nd 17:B Etheridge, Paul Sharp, Jr.
Papers, 1930-1962 [and n.d.]
17 items.

Lawyer and judge of the Superior
Court in Atlanta, Ga.

Collection contains volumes of
Etheridge's personal diary. Etheridge
relates his service as the lawyer for
the Ku Klux Klan, his entrance into the
legal profession, and his judgeship.
The collection also holds family
photographs including one of
Etheridge's marriage. One unbound item
is the manuscript of his father's
autobiography, THREESCORE AND ELEVEN.
Etheridge (Jr.) also served in the
General Assem bly of Georgia.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

NcD 16 APR 97 36752621 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 17: B Etheridge, Paul Sharp, Jr.

Papers, ...

*lcs

(Card 2)

NcD

16 APR 97

36752621

NDHYme

85 Euphradian Academy

Record book 1824-1836

Rockingham, North Carolina

[Laws of the institution, record of board meetings, and other information.]

NOV 5 1933

European, Asian, and Egyptian Travel Journal, 1836-1837. 1 item.

Shelf Location: ~~4-E~~ SEC. A

The journal (1836 Oct. 9-1837 Feb. 21) was kept by an unknown person whose companion is referred to as "Moff." Their journey begins in Vienna where they leave via a steam packet. Their travels take them 1600 miles down the Danube to Galatz, Romania, where they take another steamer to Turkey. From
(continued on next card)

European, Asian, and Egyptian Travel Journal, 1836-1837. (card 2)

there they travel to Palestine (Israel), to several islands off the coast of Turkey, and to Egypt, where the diary ends. Entries are detailed and very descriptive. Other pages include travel expenses and miscellaneous notes and drawings. A page laid in dated Dec. 30, 1951 by a person whose initials are "H. L." comments about the diary entries concerning Palestine and refers to the author of the entries as "Wm. M. L."

European, Asian, and Egyptian Travel Journal, 1836-
1837. (card 3)

Purchase: 2/6/89

Accessioned: 6/28/89

Acc. No.: 89-048

Eustis, James Biddle

C

Papers, 1865-1886

New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

Section A

7 items

1 item added, 5-18-62

6-2-41

Eustis, James Biddle. Papers, 1865-1886.

New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana

[For biographical sketch see D.A.B., VI, 193]

These letters are chiefly dispatches while Eustis was serving as Assistant Adjutant General on Joseph Eggleston Johnston's staff. They cover Jan.-March, 1865, and were written from Macon and Columbus, Georgia. They are concerned chiefly with the difficulties of supply and transportation for the Confederate Army in the last months of the War. One

Eustis, James Biddle

2

letter discusses the necessity of transferring rails from one line of railroad to another, and the difficulty arising from the first road's objection to the transfer. The letters form part of the picture of the Confederate debacle.

1 item added, 5-18-62, is a letter from Senator Eustis to W. S. Champlin written on Jan. 16, 1886, in regard to the numerous applicants for appointments to U. S. consulates.

Eustis, William

Papers, 1812

Washington, D. C.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Eustis, William. Papers, 1812. Washington,
D. C. 1 item. Sketch.

William Eustis (1753-1825), American Army surgeon, member of Congress, Jefferson's Secretary of War, Minister to Holland, and governor of Mass. continued as Madison's Secretary of War. He writes a confidential letter to Senator Joseph Anderson (1757-1837), chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, just twelve days before war was declared by Congress. He outlines the disposition of the U. S. regular Army throughout the country, the role of the local militia in emergencies, and the recruiting

Eustis, William

2

service. Alexander Smyth, acting Inspector General of the U. S. Army, answered questions of Eustis on the recruiting of the new military force authorized by Congress in a letter of June 5; a copy of ~~this~~ Eustis attached to his letter to Joseph Anderson. The country had been divided into forty-eight districts.

Evans, Clement Anselm

Papers, 1880-1911

Atlanta, Fulton County, Ga.

Section A

2 items

1 item added, 2-26-62

7-31-59

Evans, Clement Anselm. Papers, 1880-1911.
Atlanta, Fulton County, Ga.

Two business letters to Col. Thomas D. Osborne, of Louisville, Ky., by Clement Anselm Evans (1833-1911), lawyer, writer, former Confederate Gen., and Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

On Mar. 9, 1905, Evans accepts an invitation to attend a U. C. V. reunion in Louisville. Evans approves on Mar. 1, 1911, the U. S. Government's action in memorializing **the** Ky. birthplaces of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson

Evans, Clement Anselm

2

Davis, and affirms the lasting reunion of North and South.

Two pictures of Evans and a newspaper clipping about him are pasted to the letters.

One item added, 2-26-62: a letter from Evans to Belmont Perry. Writing on Jan. 26, 1880, Evans praises the men who served with him in the Confederate Army.

MSS.

6th 2:B Evans, David Ellicott, 1788-1850.

Papers, 1827-1866.

19 items.

Genessee Co., N.Y. resident.

Collection contains mostly legal papers and legal correspondence concerning the Holland Land Co., a speculative company operating in N.Y. and Pa.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

Evans, Edward B.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Evans, Eliza Caroline (Washington)

Papers, 1842-1874

Goldsboro, Wayne Co., N.C.

Cab. 43

15 items

5-19-65

1 item added, 10-8-81

Evans, Eliza Caroline (Washington). Papers, 1842-1874. Goldsboro, Wayne Co., N.C.

The letters concern Dr. Augustus C. Evans of Goldsboro, N.C., and his wife, the former Eliza Caroline Washington of Waynesboro, N.C. The couple was married in 1843 or 1844, and apparently resided in North Carolina and New York City until the outbreak of the Civil War.

On Feb. 25, 1842, Eliza writes to her father, Richard Washington, sympathizing with his financial difficulties, brought on by the "wretched state of currency throughout the country."

Evans, Eliza Caroline (Washington)

2

Eliza, then in Washington, D.C., has attended a ball where many U.S. Senators and their wives were in attendance. She describes a temperance meeting, whose speakers included reformed alcoholics. Soon afterward she attends a lecture given by James Pollard Espy, renowned meteorologist and author of Philosophy of Storms (1841). She gives a lengthy discourse on Espy's theories on clouds and storms. In the same letter (Mar. 6, 1842) a derisive reference is made to President John Tyler.

Evans, Eliza Carolina (Washington)

3

Two letters of Eliza, written during the summer of 1845 from Smithville, N.C. mention her baby boy (Richard?) and social life there.

On Dec. 24, 1857, Anna Evans writes a letter of sympathy to her son and daughter-in-law upon the death of their daughter, Anne.

Late in 1861, Dr. A.C. Evans received orders from Richmond to sail for England. The nature of his official business in England is not specified. A letter from England (Mar. 15, 1862) mentions that he has been to the House of

Evans, Eliza Caroline (Washington)

44

Commons to hear a debate on the law of blockade and he is "not pleased" with the session.

A copy of the obituary of Dr. Evans reveals that he died on Feb. 28, 1863, aged 47 years. According to this, Evans-after twelve months in England-returned to serve as surgeon in the 63rd Regt., N.C. Inf. He is not, however, included in the roster of the regiment, compiled by John W. Moore. See Vol. IV, p.21; a Stephen B. Evans is Colonel of the regiment, listed as Cavalry. He died in Goldsboro, N.C.

Evans, Eliza Carolina (Washington) 5

The remaining letters are family correspondence of little importance. One item (Aug. 17, 1861), of Richard Washington, reveals some genealogical information about his father and grandfather.

1 item added, 10-8-81: Genealogy of the Washington Family by W. A. Graham Clark.

MSS.
Small Coll.

Evans, Esther Jennings.

Papers, 1976.

2 items.

Retired librarian of Duke University.

Collection holds a copy of the history Miss Evans wrote of the Evans United Methodist Church located about eight miles from Edenton, N.C. Include in with the collection is a letter listing additional information about the church.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

Evans, George K

Letters. 1862 - 1863

Farmville, Virginia

Section A

5 pieces

JUN 16 1941

EVANS, George K Letters. 1862 - 1863
Farmville, Virginia 5 pieces Sketch

Evans was a private in the Confederate service. In 1862 he was ill in Hanover Hospital where he remained for some time. In 1863 he was there again when he was sick with the measles. In other letters he describes his picket duty. At another time he was detailed to receive hay. Evans was much concerned with affairs at home. His letters were written to B. Shephard who had apparently agreed to give some supervision to Evans affairs. Evans was a farmer or planter who owned some

EVANS, George K

Sketch (2)

slaves. He was always anxious about his crops and the progress of agricultural work. Altogether these five letters contain a great deal of interesting information.

F- 6660

Evans, Harriet L. (Scollay)

Memorandum Book, 1864-1899

Middleway, Jefferson County, Virginia

240 pp.

Boards

39 x 16 cm.

Lohr, 10-30-47

Recatalogued, 6-1-63

Evans, Harriet L. (Scollay). Memorandum Book,
1864-1899. Middleway, Jefferson County, Va.

Harriet L. (Scollay) Evans was the daughter of Dr. Samuel and Sarah P. Scollay of "Middleway," Jefferson County. Her memorandum book on p. 11 contains an account of the burning of her home, presumably "Middleway," by a Union soldier in Aug., 1864. The notebook evidently was the property of John Joseph Hickey of Jefferson County who went to Missouri in 1842. A clipping pasted inside the cover describes the pre-emption law of 1841. Harriet found the

Evans, Harriet L. (Scollay)

2

notebook in Cousin Sally Hickey's book-case in 1864 and began copying excerpts from various writers in it. (Evidently the Hickey family had returned from Missouri. See John Joseph Hickey's Memorandum Book, 1838-1878.) In 1893 Mrs. Evans was teaching her children Eleanor, Margaret, and Mason. She mentions the marriage of her daughter May and other domestic matters.

EVANS, John B.

Letters. 1862-1865.

Butts County, Georgia.

Section A

97 pieces

MAY 30 1941

EVANS, John B. Letters. 1862-1865
Butts County, Georgia 97 pieces sketch.

Evans was a lieutenant in the 53rd Georgia regiment, Confederate States Army. He was apparently a farmer of moderate prosperity who owned one or two slaves. His parents were likewise farmers who owned a few slaves. Evans' wife was Mollie (Andrews) Evans. Their son Walter, was a baby in 1862.

Evans probably entered the army in 1862 and participated to a limited extent in the Peninsular campaign. Early in 1863 his regiment was transferred to Fredericksburg, and saw acti-

EVANS, John B.

Sketch. 2

on in the battle there in May, 1863. In June and July 1863, he participated in the Gettysburg campaign and wrote one letter describing in part his experiences. In September of that year was transferred to the west and stationed near Chattanooga. His regiment remained in the east Tennessee until March, 1864, when he went home on a furlough. Shortly thereafter he was stationed near Gordonsville, Va. In May, 1864, Evans was arrested for drawing the pay of one of his men, a thing which he did as a favor to his friend. Later he was stationed near Richmond. His brother James died of wounds in Richmond on May 31,

EVANS, John B.

Sketch. 3

1864. John B. Evans participated in the fighting that occurred at this time and then was transferred to the lines near Petersburg. Evans was still under arrest and so was not in the active fighting, but was in charge of wagons at this time. He mentions the severe drought in the vicinity of Petersburg during the summer of 1864. Late that summer he was transferred to Winchester, Va. James Andrews, the last of Mollie's brothers, was killed in August, 1864. Evans remained in the vicinity of Richmond throughout the winter and wrote from there on March 30. There is no indication of whether

EVANS, John B.

Sketch. 4

he reached home safely or not.

Evans had only a modest education but he described his experiences in considerable detail. He commented on the epidemic of measles in the army in 1862, and gave a full account of his activities in camp and on the march. Most of the letters from his wife comment on conditions at home. She apparently suffered less hardships and worry than many similarly situated.

Evans, Joseph R.

Papers, 1822-1835

Philadelphia, Penn.

Section A

11 items

APR 12 '39

GUIDE

Evans, Joseph R. Papers, 1822-1835. Phila-
delphia, Pa. 11 items. Sketch.

Letters to Joseph Evans, merchant and
shipper, concerning the shipment of turpentine
and lumber from New York and Boston.

MSS.

6th 17:B Evans, Melvern R.
Papers, 1941-1970.

85 items.

Pennsylvania architect and active Democrat.

Collection contains correspondence between Evans and James A. Farley, Postmaster General, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and chairman of the Board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp. The letters discuss political candidates. Included also are a few clippings and printed items.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

I. Farley, James Aloysius, 1888-

NcD

16 APR 97

36752622

NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 75:C Evans, Monroe E.
Papers, 1922-1972.

95 items.

Mayor of Fayetteville, N.C.

Collection contains papers mainly from his term in office, 1965-69. There is correspondence and materials from his campaign; a significant collection of pictures taken during his tenure; and scrapbooks holding pictures, letters, clippings, items relating to his chairmanship of the Cumberland Co. United Services Fund, original writings and poetry.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

Evans, Sara Margaret
See Boyte Family

Evans, Thomas (1798-1868)

Papers, ca. 1827

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Section A

4 items

Recatalogued, 5-13-62

Evans, Thomas. Papers, ca. 1827. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

These four items contain copies of scattered entries from the minutes of Morning Meetings of the Society of Friends in London, 1692-1709. One of these items is addressed as a letter to Thomas Evans, a druggist in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it bears a watermark of 1827. Thomas Evans (1798-1868), a druggist of Philadelphia, was prominent as a Quaker minister and editor. During 1837-1854 he and his brother edited a collection of Quaker writings. In 1827

Evans, Thomas.

2

a schism occurred in the Society of Friends, and in 1828 Evans supported one side of the controversy with An Exposition of the Faith of the Religious Society of Friends. A biographical sketch appears in the Dictionary of American Biography.

In the Society of Friends at London the men who customarily addressed the congregations met together frequently, and these gatherings exercised what control there was over the ministry. These meetings went by various names, eventually becoming known as Morning Meetings. One of the

Evans, Thomas.

3

duties of the Morning Meeting was the reading and approval of books that were to be published. Most of the records of these meetings have been preserved since 1673. A discussion of the Morning Meetings appears in William Beck and T. Frederick Ball, The London Friends' Meetings (London, 1869), pp. 336-342. Many of the individuals who are named in these minutes that were sent to Evans appear in various parts of this same volume.

The minutes in this collection concern the reading and publication of works by Stephen

Evans, Thomas.

4

Crisp (1628-1692), Thomas Ellwood (1639-1713), George Fox (1624-1691), William Penn (1644-1718), and George Whitehead (1636?-1723). The persons who attended and assisted with the readings are listed, and among them are a number of notable Quakers who are now included in the Dictionary of National Biography: Thomas Lower (1633-1720), Charles Marshall (1637-1698), William Mead (1628-1713), Ambrose Rigg (1635?-1705), John Tomkins (1663?-1706), and Joseph Wyeth (1663-1731). Penn, Ellwood, and Whitehead attended various meetings.

Evans, Thomas.

5

On Feb. 17, 1693, the meeting decided to send books to various English colonies, and the titles and quantities are given for each colony. On Nov. 22, 1693, several works were ordered sent to nine places in England, names and quantities being listed.

A biography of Evans with pictures of him and other members of the family appears in Friends, Society of, Quaker Biographies (Philadelphia, 1917-192_), series II, vol. I, pp. 67-103.

These items were originally catalogued with

Evans, Thomas.

6

the collection: Friends, Society of. Monthly
Meeting Records, 1692-1736.

MSS.

x

Evans, Walter, 1826-1903.

Journal, 1877, Oct. 29-Dec. 24.

15 items.

Manuscript journal, partly in the form of letters (some loosely inserted) of travels throughout India in 1877.

Places visited include Bombay, Poona, Agra, Jaipur, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.

1. India--Description and travel. 2. Genre: Diaries. 3. Voyages and travels.

NcD

30 MAY 92

25912934

NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 90:A-B, 6th 20:A:2, Ovsz. Box 10

Evans family.

Papers, 1926-1989.

5609 items.

Family active in Durham, N.C. civic leadership, local and national religious leadership, and national journalism.

Collection contains correspondence, scrapbooks, albums, clippings, addresses, writings, and other materials that concern the personal lives and careers of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel J. and Sara Evans, and their sons, Robert and Eli. The family owned and operated United Dollar stores, and for twelve years, 1951 to 1963, Mr. Evans was mayor of Durham. He was also very active in his synagogue,

NcD 30 JAN 98 38293680 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 90:A-B, 6th 20:A:2, Ovsz. Box 10

Evans family.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

was a president of VISTAS, and participated actively in University of North Carolina alumni affairs. There are two scrapbooks on Mr. Evans's mayoral terms and a similar volume and other materials devoted to Mrs. Evans's activities as leader of Hadassah including items pertaining to Israel. Mr. Evans's mayoral correspondence is divided into a general file and a subject file. Some materials depict the private lives of the Evanses. Among the pictures and personal correspondence, the Nachamson family is often represented. An early clipping from a Fayetteville,

NcD 30 JAN 98 38293680 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 90:A-B, 6th 20:A:2, Ovsz. Box 10

Evans family.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

N.C. newspaper, tells of Mr. Evans's sister being refused teaching positions because of her Jewish faith.

Robert Evans became a correspondent with CBS and then a television executive. Eli Evans is a correspondent and writer, led the establishment of the National Jewish Archives of Broadcasting, and was on the staff of the Carnegie Foundation that helped launch "Sesame Street." He was president of the UNC student body and a number of items in the collection concern his p residency. Also included is a n address of Eli Evans presented dur ing the conference on

NcD

30 JAN 98

38293680

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 90:A-B, 6th 20:A:2, Ovsz. Box 10

Evans family.

Papers, ...

(Card 4)

Southern-Jewish history in 1976, Eli Evans's vita, his unpublished diary of the Kissinger shuttle, and a large number of his writings, many concerning U.S. politics, minorities, and Jews in the South. There is a reprint of a chapter from his book, THE PROVINCIALS, and reports from the Charles H. Revson Foundation, of which he is president.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

30 JAN 98

38293680

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 90: A-B, 6th 20: A:2, Ovsz. Box 10

Evans family.

Papers, ...

(Card 5)

1. Evans, Emanuel J. 2. Evans, Sara
Nachamson, 1905-1986. 3. Evans,
Robert. 4. Evans, Eli N. 5. Nachamson
family. 6. Hadassah, the Women's
Zionist Organization of America. 7.
University of North Carolina.--Alumni.
8. Charles H. Revson Foundation. 9.
Antisemitism. 10. Jews in the Southern
States. 11. United States--Politics
and government. 12. Durham (N.C.)--
History. 13. Durham (N.C.)--Politics
and government. 14. Israel. I. Evans,
Eli N. II. Evans, Emanuel J.

MSS.

x

Evans-Ward Family Papers, 1908-1984.

23 items.

Families living in the Erwin Mill village of Durham, N.C.

Photographs, correspondence, clippings, genealogical material, and memorabilia of the Evans and Ward families of Durham, N.C. Early twentieth-century photographs chiefly depict women and children of the family. Two letters from Lydia Evans Beurrier of Baltimore to a Mrs. Anderson contain genealogical information about the Ward and Evans families. Collection contains Mrs. Beurrier's reminiscences about family life in Erwin Mill village; her 1923 autograph book; and a photocopy of the obituary of her

NcD

28 JUL 94

30839130

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Evans-Ward Family Papers, 1908-1984.

...

(Card 2)

aunt Minnie Magdalene Ward, who died in Baltimore after a career as a painter, sculptor, musician, nurse, taxidermist, and licensed barber.

1. Erwin Mills (Durham, N.C.) 2.
- Ward, Minnie Magdalene, d. 1955. 3.
- Beurrier, Lydia Evans, 1906- 4.
- Evans family. 5. Ward family. 6.
- Textile workers--North Carolina. 7.
- Cotton textile industry--North Carolina--Employees. 8. Labor and laboring classes--North Carolina. 9.
- Women painters--United States. 10.
- Durham (N.C.)--History. 11. Durham (N.C.)--Social life and customs.
12. Genre: Autograph albums. I.
- Beurrier, Lydia Evans, 1906-

NcD

28 JUL 94

30839130

NDHYme

EVARTS, JEREMIAH

**FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK A
STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE COLLECTION
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.**

MSS. X

Everts, Jeremiah, 1781-1831.
Papers, 1830.
2 items.
Lawyer and philanthropist.
Letter to Eleazer Lord in New York
City regarding Indian affairs and
recently published articles concerning
Native Americans. Everts also
mentioned Theodore Frelinghuysen and
his involvement in the debate over the
removal of the Cherokee and other
Southern tribes from their homelands.
Collection also includes letter from
Everts to his daughter in Richmond, Va.
chiefly concerning his upcoming travel
arrangements.

MSS.

x

**Evarts, Jeremiah, 1781-1831.
Papers, ...**

(Card 2)

- 1. Lord, Eleazer, 1788-1871. 2.**
- Frelinghuysen, Theodore, 1787-1862. 3.**
- Indians, Treatment of. 4. Indians of**
- North America--Government relations.**
- 5. Indians of North America--Removal.**
- 6. Cherokee Indians--Government**
- relations. 7. Cherokee Removal, 1838.**
- 8. Indians of North America--Southern**
- States--Removal.**

NcD

21 JUL 94

30803793

NDHYme

Evarts, William Maxwell

Papers, 1878-1882

Washington, D.C.

Section A

7-9-62

3 items
1 item added, 11-22-72

Evarts, William Maxwell. Papers, 1878-1880.
Washington, D.C.

This collection contains two letters to William Maxwell Evarts, U.S. Secretary of State, from Jacob Montgomery Thornburgh (May 27, 1878) and Augustus Herman Pettibone, Republican Congressmen from Tennessee. Thornburgh and Pettibone recommend Edwin Henry, a former Union Army officer, for a consular position abroad.

A letter of Aug. 12, 1880, petitions Evarts to expedite negotiations of the International Copyright Treaty. The letter is signed by

Evarts, William Maxwell

2

H.W. Longfellow, O.W. Holmes, R.W. Emerson, J.T. Fields, J.G. Whittier, T.B. Aldrich, W.D.

Howells, C.D. Warren, S.L. Clemens, C.E. Morton, G.W. Curtis, and G. Bancroft.

1 item added, 11-22-72: Letter from Ebenezer R. Hoar to Evarts relative to a book Evarts had sent his son Sherman, and announcing he was sending Evarts two books.

Eve, Paul Fitzsimmons

Papers, n. d.

n. p.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item
(Autograph)

4-8-60

Eve, Sallie

Diary, Dec. 13, 1772 - Dec. 21, 1773

Recataloged as:

Eve, Sarah (d. 1774)

Diary, 1772-1773

Eve, Sarah (1750-1774)

Diary, 1772-1773

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Cab. 49

1 vol.

6-27-41

Recataloged, 4-14-86

Eve, Sarah (1750-1774). Diary. Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

This diary, originally a part of the Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., Collection, was written by Sarah Eve (1750-1774), reputed fiancée of the eminent Dr. Benjamin Rush. She was a young woman of social and intellectual attainments who was active in the upper level of society. Carl Binger, one of Rush's biographers, described Miss Eve as "charming ... free-spirited and lovable" and "one of a group of young ladies in

Eve, Sarah (1750-1774)

2

Philadelphia who were unusually emancipated and cultivated." She was the daughter of prosperous ship captain and merchant Oswell Eve. She died Dec. 4, 1774, three weeks before the date said to have been set for her marriage to Dr. Rush. The diary includes references to Dr. Rush and his family and to numerous other persons prominent in Philadelphia. Information about Miss Eve is available in biographies of Dr. Rush, and copies of some material have been filed with the diary.

Eve, Sarah (1750-1774)

3

Extensive extracts from this diary were published in The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. V (1881). A copy is filed with the manuscript. Not all references to Dr. Rush were published.

The diary (62 pp.) dates from December 14, 1772, to December 31, 1773. It is apparent from the manuscript that the diary was more extensive than what has survived here.

Two additional pages contain an article entitled "A Female Character" that was published

Eve, Sarah (1750-1774)

4

in the Pennsylvania Packet on Dec. 12, 1774. This article, an obituary and appreciation of a young woman named Amelia, was published with the diary extracts in The Pennsylvania Magazine as an obituary of Sarah Eve who had died on Dec. 4. This obituary is not Sarah's because the manuscript copy is written in the same hand and on the same paper as is the diary. This obituary of Amelia was either composed by or copied by Sarah Eve.

The Diary, 1813-1814, of Sarah (Eve) Adams of

Eve, Sarah (1750-1774)

5

Richmond County, Georgia, is from another member of this same Eve family. Sarah (Eve) Adams was the daughter of Oswell Eve (1755-1829), brother of Sarah Eve (1750-1774).

Everard, Richard

Papers. 1727

Edenton, N. C.

Section A

GUIDE

1 item

4-12-51

MSS.

Sec. A

Everard, Richard.

Letter, 1727.

1 item.

Last proprietary governor of N.C.

**Collection consists of a letter from
Everard to Thomas Amory, prominent
Boston merchant, discussing problems
faced with Native Americans, and
ordering sugar and window glass.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***lcs**

1. Amory, Thomas, 1682-1728. 2.

**Everard, Richard. 3. Indians of North
America--North Carolina. 4. Governors
--North Carolina--Correspondence. 5.
Merchants--Massachusetts--Boston.**

NcD

09 APR 98

38929415

NDHYme

Everard, Richard. Papers. 1727. Edenton, N. C.
Sketch

A. L. S. of Everard, last proprietary governor of North Carolina (1725-31) to Thomas Amory, prominent Boston merchant discussing Indian troubles and ordering sugar and window glass.

Everett, Charlotte (Crittenden)

Papers, 1917

Washington, D. C.

Section A

3 items

10-8-81

Everett, Charlotte (Crittenden), Papers.
Washington, D. C.

This collection contains two letters from U.S. Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia and one letter from U.S. Senator Nathan Goff of West Virginia in response to requests from Mrs. Everett for admission cards to the reserved gallery of the Senate Chamber. In his letter of December 3, Senator Swanson said that since the declaration of war no general passes had been issued for admission to the galleries

Everett, Charlotte (Crittenden)

2

of the Senate. He said, though, that each Senator daily received five cards of admission and that if Miss Kimberly would call at his office any day he would give her a card of admission good for that particular day provided the President was not addressing Congress.

Everett, Edward

Papers, 1842-1861

Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.

Section A

1 item

2 items added, 8-19-64

8-19-60

1 item added, 11-5-65

1 item added, 6-1-68

Everett, Edward. Papers, 1842-1861. Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.

Edward Everett was born April 11, 1794 in Dorchester, Mass. and died January 15, 1865. He was a Unitarian clergyman, teacher, statesman, and one of America's most eminent orators. During the late 1850's and the year 1860, he became interested in the preservation of Mount Vernon as a national monument. On February 10, 1860, he writes to Mrs. Eve in Augusta, Ga. acknowledging her letter and discussing the Mount Vernon cause. He also mentions a volume containing a memoir of George Washington

Everett, Edward. Sketch 2
which is to be published in the Encyclopedia
Britannica.

2 items added, 8-19-64. This addition includes a personal letter of Everett to John Kenyon, London, April 20, 1842. There is also the last paragraph of an undated letter to a friend in Philadelphia.

1 item added, 11-5-65. On Aug. 6, 1860, Everett discussed his recent publication, The Mount Vernon Papers, and Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New York Ledger at whose

Everett, Edward.

3

request the Papers were written. He noted the hostility of the newspaper press toward Bonner and the Ledger. The addressee, Mr. Livermore, is apparently George Livermore, the antiquarian of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who at one time contributed articles to the Cambridge Chronicle that is mentioned in this letter.

1 item added, 6-1-68: A letter from Everett to an unidentified man concerning a map (Feb. 25, 1861).

Everett, Lillie (Moore)

NUCMC

Papers, 1890-1948

Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

18-D

275 items & 15 vols.

12-12-69

MSS.

6th 10: B, 6th 24: B, (7-19-73)
Everett, Lillie Moore.
Papers, 1878-1940.
13 items.

Local Methodist historian and church leader, of Rockingham, N.C.

Two volumes of extracts of information about the missionary work of Methodist women from the General Conference minutes (1878-1906; 1910-1918); minutes of the third annual meeting of the N.C. Conference Women's Missionary Society in 1881; different versions of an account by Mrs. Everett of the life of Reverend Turner Myrick Jones, President of Greensboro College, 1854-1890; sketch of Rev. Jones and Prof. W. F. Alderman; programs of alumnae events at Greensboro

NcD 19981116 #40329094 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 10:B, 6th 24:B, (7-19-73)

Everett, Lillie Moore.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

College at which Mrs. Everett spoke.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

Addition to Lillie Moore Everett
Papers, 1890-1948.

*hab

1. Jones, Turner Myrick. 2.
Alderman, W. F. 3. Greensboro College.
4. Methodist Episcopal Church, South--
History. 5. Methodist Episcopal
Church, South--North Carolina. 6.
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
North Carolina Conference. Woman's
Missionary Society (1913-1940). 7.
Women, Methodist--North Carolina.
8. Women in missionary work.

NcD

19981116 #40329094 NDHYme

Everett, Lillie (Moore). Papers. Rockingham,
Richmond Co., N. C.

Lillie (Moore) Everett, who was born in Washington, North Carolina, on January 29, 1870, was an active participant in Methodist work in North Carolina. A graduate of Greensboro Female College, she taught school and later returned to college to earn a music diploma. In 1900, Lillie Moore married James LeGrand Everett, an officer and director in many cotton mills and one of the most prominent Masons in North

Everett, Lillie (Moore)

2

Carolina. Mrs. Everett's work within Methodism included the holding of many offices in both the Foreign Missionary Society and the later Woman's Missionary Society in Rockingham. She was at various times historian, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, superintendant of study and publicity, and president of the Woman's Missionary Society. Her interest in Methodist affairs led her to write a history entitled, "Methodism in Richmond County and Rockingham, 1786-1941."

Everett, Lillie (Moore)

3

For the most part, this collection consists of material relating to the history of various churches in Richmond County, particularly Methodist. Mrs. Everett collected this information from various sources for her history.

The correspondence, which spans the years, 1924-1942, is comprised of letters which give information concerning ministers, churches, and the local history of Richmond County. Although Methodist churches figure most prominently, there is also material on Baptist, Presbyterian,

Everett, Lillie (Moore)

4

and Episcopal congregations.

Included in the collection is Mrs. Everett's, "Methodism in Richmond County and Rockingham, 1786-1941." Most of this history was published in the local newspaper, the Rockingham Post-Dispatch. It contains information on John Wesley; George Whitefield; Francis Asbury; Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches in North Carolina; camp meetings; the Pee Dee and Piedmont circuits; the Woman's Missionary Society; and Negro Methodism.

Everett, Lillie (Moore)

5

The clippings are from newspapers and from the North Carolina Christian Advocate. Newspaper clippings are miscellaneous except for a series of articles entitled, "Historical Sketch of the Pee Dee Guards," which records the company's movements in Virginia, Maryland, and N. C. The clippings from the Advocate are two series of articles: "The Beginnings of Methodism on the Branches of the Yadkin and Beyond" by the Reverend W. E. Poovey and "Early Methodism at Work" by Reid Wall.

Everett, Lillie (Moore)

6

Methodist history is also the subject dealt with in the miscellany. Several writings by Mrs. Everett are included, such as a "Historical Sketch of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Rockingham, N. C." Another manuscript, "The Rise of Methodism in Richmond County and Rockingham, N. C.," is actually a history of the First Methodist Church of Rockingham from 1945 to 1948.

The fifteen volumes cover various subjects, mainly concerning Methodism, though. There are

Everett, Lillie (Moore)

7

two volumes of poetry which were probably written by William Henry Moore, Mrs. Everett's father. Three notebooks, entitled "Book A," "Book B," and "Book C," contain extracts which Mrs. Everett copied from Bishop Francis Asbury's journal, 1782-1815. Notes on Methodism in Richmond County are contained in two volumes. Several of the notebooks concern the Woman's Missionary Society and its various conferences. One volume contains extracts from annual conference minutes relating to N. C., primarily

Everett, Lillie (Moore)

8

during 1773-1828. There is a pamphlet entitled, The History of the North Carolina Branch of The International Order of The King's Daughters and Sons. It is primarily a history of the organization's efforts to establish a reform school for white boys in North Carolina. Such a school became a reality in 1907. A second pamphlet is Historical Sketch - Ellerbe, N. C. by A. D. Spivey (*Enclosure, letter, July 15, 1942*).

Scotland County was formed in 1899 from Richmond County.

Everett, Patience

Papers, 1861-1864

Haynesville, Georgia

Section A

6 items

APR 12 '81

GUIDE

Everett, Patience. Papers, 1861-1864. Haynesville, Ga., 6 items. Sketch.

Correspondence to Mrs. Patience Brown dealing with the scarcity of food and Andersonville Military Prison.

Everett, Reuben Oscar, 1878-1971.

Papers, 1913-1971. -- ca. 100 items. (5.5 linear ft.)

Durham, Durham County, N.C.

Shelf location: 1-A

RESTRICTED

Lawyer in Durham since 1905. -- Everett's extensive diary, 1915-1921 & 1923-1971, chronicling his professional career and interests and events in state and local politics and in the social, civic, and historical life of Durham, N.C. A small amount of correspondence,

Everett, Reuben Oscar, 1878-1971
Papers, 1913-1971.

(card 2)

clippings, lecture notes, printed materials, pictures,
and miscellany.

Deposit, 1982.

Accessioned 12-15-86

Everett Family, of Durham County, NC

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Everett Family, of Durham county, NC
Papers, 1948. -- Addition, 1 item.
Durham, Durham County, N.C.

Shelf location: Section 12

Address, "Idealism in the Political Process," delivered by Mrs. R.O. Everett at a Methodist Board of Education Seminar at Duke University, 1948. Includes application to American political process and parties.

Transfer, 1987

Accessioned 2-18-87

Everett Family, of Wayne County, NC

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

2nd 74:D Ever-ready Club.

Records, 1927.

3 items.

**Ku Klux Klan Women's Klavern,
Catskill, N.Y. chapter.**

**Minute book and cashbook documenting
the origin of this local chapter of
klanswomen. Entries from May through
November, 1927 reflect routine business
matters such as the induction of new
members, the adoption of the chapter
name and by-laws, donations to
charities, and service work. Members
are referred to by name. Secret
ceremonies were mentioned but not
described. Includes a printed clipping
of the "Kreed" of the Women of the
Ku Klux Klan.**

***mjd**

NcD 10 AUG 98 39670275 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

**2nd 74:D Ever-ready Club.
Records, ...**

(Card 2)

- 1. Ku Klux Klan (1915-)--New York.**
- 2. Ku Klux Klan (1915-)--History.**
- 3. Women of the Ku Klux Klan.**
- 4. Ku Klux Klan (1915-)--Archives.**
- 5. White supremacy movements--New York.**
- 6. Women--Societies and clubs--New York.**
- 7. Catskill Mountains Region (N.Y.)--History.**

NcD

10 AUG 98

39670275

NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 54:C Ever-ready Club (Catskill, N.Y.)
Records, 1927.

3 items.

Ku Klux Klan Women's Klavern,
Catskill (N.Y.) chapter.

Collection contains a minute book and
cash record book that document the
start-up of this local chapter of
klanswomen. Entries reflect routine
business matters such as

"naturalization" of new members,
adoption of charter name and by-laws,
charitable donations and service work.
There is no description of "secret
work" or regular ceremonies. Also
included is a printed clipping of the
"Kreed" of the women's klavern.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

NcD 16 APR 97 36752636 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 54:C Ever-ready Club (Catskill, N.Y.)

Records, ...

(Card 2)

*lcs

NcD

16 APR 97

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NDHYme

Ewart, James Cossar

Papers, n. d.

n. p.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the	1 item
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.	(Autograph)

4-8-60

Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert and Richard Stoddert

Papers, 1862-1865

Richmond, Va.

Section A

1-17-36

(See also bound
vol. cards)

4 items and 1 vol.

1 item added, 4-5-57

6 items added, 4-2-58

1 item added, 11-22-61

1 item added, 4-5-65

Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert and Richard Stoddert.
Papers. Richmond, Va.

There is one letter of R. S. Ewell concerning the defenses of Richmond. The letter of B. S. Ewell, written to the Richmond Whig, is in vindication of the burning of Richmond by his brother. There is also a voucher for rations for R. S. Ewell and his staff.

The volume, a letter book of R. S. Ewell, contains notes on maneuvering the lines (pp. 1-2); letters to T. J. Jackson mentioning Beauregard and army movements (;;;. 3-4); diary

Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert and Richard Stoddert 2
of Oct. 9-20, 1863, mentioning Stuart, Early,
skirmishes near Culpeper, Va., and Bristol
Station (pp. 6-9); memorandum on the Peninsula
Campaign of 1862, with special reference to Lee,
Seven Pines, and Gen. G. W. Smith (pp. 10-12);
memorandum on the Sept. 29, 1864, incident
in the siege of Petersburg at Fort Harrison
(pp. 15-20); memorandum of Mar. 5, 1865, con-
cerning the defenses of Richmond (pp. 21-23);
drafts of letters of May 14, 1862, to Samuel
Cooper and to Lawrence O'Bryan Branch concern-
ing Jackson's Valley Campaign (pp. 41-44); and

Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert and Richard Stoddert 3
some miscellaneous accounts and addresses (pp.81-
86). There are also a few recipes in the
volume.

1 item added, 4-5-57: A letter of Aug. 14,
1862, from Gen. Thomas J. Jackson to Gen.
R. S. Ewell stating that the addressee's second
dispatch of this date is at hand. Jackson
noted that the names of the battles in which the
command had fought would be inscribed upon their
banners. He stated that, in his opinion, it
was best not to change the name of the battle
of Aug. 9, 1862. While Jackson did not mention

Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert and Richard Stoddert 4
either the assigned or the proposed name of this
engagement, it is called the Battle of Cedar
Mountain.

This item was originally a part of the Don
Preston Peters Collection.

6 items added, 4-2-58 (transferred from the
R. S. Ewell letter book): One letter, which
mentions sending Ewell some firewood, 1864; and
five bills and receipts for supplies for Ewell
and his men, 1863-1865, including a receipt of
March 8, 1865, for a carriage bought by Ewell
for \$2,000 in Richmond.

Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert and Richard Stoddert 5

1 item added, 11-22-61: A letter from a Mr. G. Peyton to a Dr. Lefar (Aug. 14, 1863).

Peyton asked Lefar to return a wooden leg so that it might be used by R. S. Ewell.

1 item added, 4-5-65. Brigadier General George Pierce Doles of Doles' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's II Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, had evidently reached Carlisle, Pa., by June 28, 1863. On June 29, when Doles wrote to Maj. Henry A. Whiting, A.A.G. of Rodes' division, the Confederate Army is about to pull back from the thrust toward Harrisburg, Pa.

Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert and Richard Stoddert 6

This note contains three different sections, two signed by Doles, all showing the beginning of the retreat toward Gettysburg from Carlisle. Evidently Col. Samuel R. Lumpkin and the 44th Georgia Infantry were on provost marshal duty in Carlisle when ordered to march.

Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert and Richard S. M-1116

Ewell, Richard Stoddert

Letter Book, 1862-1865

Army of Northern Va.

86 pp.

Cloth

26 x 19 1-2 cm.

Part of the Benjamin S. and Richard S.
Ewell Papers.

12-5-35

L
Ewell, John S

Letters. 1861.

Oakland, Colorado Co., Texas

Section A

5 pieces

JAN 17 1936

EWELL, John S Letters. 1861. Oakland,
Colorado Co., Texas. 5 pieces. Sketch

Ewell had been a resident of Edge Hill, King George County, Va., and the letters are all addressed to his wife who was apparently still at that place. He appears to have been a small slaveowner who was moving West to improve his fortunes. The letters give details of his journey with his nine slaves from Lynchburg to New Orleans, with interesting though somewhat naïve comment on the latter city. There is more lengthy comment on Texas where Ewell arrived

Ewell, John S

Sketch (2)

early in February, 1861. Considering the disturbed conditions generally, he hired out his slaves to already established residents. The correspondence ends without revealing whether Ewell remained in Texas or returned to Virginia to fight for his state (as he indicated in one letter he would do.) Ewell's education was somewhat limited, but his comments show considerable keenness of observation.

The letters are chiefly valuable for their comments on Texas, the land, crops, and prices.

Ewell, Richard Stoddert

See Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert and Richard
Stoddert

Ewing, Andrew

Papers. 1850 Aug. 2

Washington, D. C.

Section A

1 item

DEC 24 '49

GUIDE

Ewing, Andrew	Papers.	1850.
Washington, D. C.	1 item	Sketch

Letter of Andrew Ewing (1813-64), member of Congress from Tennessee 1849-51, to his brother Edwin Hickman Ewing (1809-1902), member of Congress, 1845-47., written from Washington, 1850. Aug. 2 describing in detail the political maneuverings in the House and Senate over the Compromise Bill of 1850. He is quite bitter over the attitudes of Toombs, Stephens, Clingman and Humphrey Marshall.

F- 6118

Ewing, C. L.

Record Book as Supt. of the Southern
Railway Company, 1899-1901

n. p.

Incorporated into:

Anonymous

Ledger, 1861-1866

Selma, Dallas Co., Ala.

171 pp.

Boards

38 x 27 cm.

1-8-59

GUIDE

MSS.

x

Ewing, David.

Papers, 1809-1814.

6 items.

Planter, Mathews Bluff, S.C.

5 letters from David Ewing in S.C. to his brother Maskell Ewing, an attorney in Philadelphia, chiefly concerning money matters; and 1 letter from M.C. Ewing concerning the incarceration of Maskell's brother and her need for financial assistance from the family to obtain his release. In one letter, David Ewing wrote that he was president of the Librarian Society of Savannah River, S.C.

MSS.

x

Ewing, David.

Papers, 1809-1814. ...

(Card 2)

1. Ewing, Maskell, 1758-1825. 2.
Ewing family. 3. Librarian Society of
Savannah River (S.C.) 4. Planters--
South Carolina. 5. Mathews Bluff
(S.C.) I. Ewing, M.C.

NcD

28 JUL 94

30838937

NDHYme

EWING, MASKELL

**FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK A
STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE COLLECTION
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.**

Ewing, Thomas, Sr.

Papers, 1833 - 1849

Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio

Section A

1 item
2 items added, 3-17-67

10-15-60

Ewing, Thomas, Sr. Papers, 1833. Lancaster,
Fairfield Co., Ohio.

Thomas Ewing, Sr. (1789-1871), of Lancaster, Ohio, was the father of Hugh Boyle Ewing (1826-1905) and Thomas Ewing, Jr. (1829-1896); and the foster father of William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891).

Thomas Ewing, Sr. was a lawyer who spent some time in politics as a Whig, serving as prosecuting attorney for Fairfield County, Ohio; U. S. Senator from Ohio (1831-1837); U. S. Secretary of the Treasury (1841); U. S. Secre-

Ewing, Thomas, Sr.

2

tary of the Interior (1850-1851); delegate to the Peace Convention (1861); and delegate to the Union National Convention (1865).

This collection consists of one business letter, dated Aug. 24, 1833, by Thomas Ewing, Sr. to Richard Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D.C.

Nicholas Biddle is mentioned, along with the Second Bank of the United States.

Ewing, Thomas, Sr.

3

2 items added, 3-17-67: Two letters from Ewing. The first letter is to Robert H. Williamson, Aug. 14, 1849, and concerns the construction of wings on the Patent Office building. In a letter of Dec. 23, 1842, Ewing discussed payment of a note due him.

Ewing, Thomas (1829-1896)

Papers, 1857-1861

Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio

Section A

15 items

7-11-84

Ewing, Thomas

2

chief-justice of the state. He was a delegate to the Peace Conference of 1860.

The collection contains 15 letters, 1857-1861, from Ellen (Cox) Ewing, and one from her husband Thomas Ewing (1829-1896) dated Dec. 1, 1860, to a relative, "Aunty." They concern personal and household matters, acquaintances, business and property matters, railroads and travel, the Kansas Struggle and conditions and events in and nearby Leavenworth during the Civil War.

The Thomas Ewing (1829-1896) family had moved from Ohio to Kansas at the time this correspondence begins; the letters describe the growth and population of Leavenworth, the countryside, servants and their wages, and the floor plan of their house. There are references to Ellen Sherman and her husband William Tecumseh Sherman, to Hugh Boyle Ewing, and to Thomas Ewing Sr. The Shermans were living in Leavenworth at this time, and he was a partner of Ewing.

Excise Records

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Export Leaf Tobacco Company

See British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

NSS.

6th 24:C

(Small coll.)

Eyre, Laurence.

Papers, 1923.

3 items.

Philadelphia, Pa. actor and

playwright.

Collection contains two

communications to Lady H'se, one of

them being a letter from Eyre to her.

He writes that the book in which this

letter came laid, went through

Martinique with him and from it came

the Creole melodies he used in that

play. The third item is a quotation

from Martinique. Another play of his,

Sazus Matazus, was the first full-

length play to deal entirely with

African-American life.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged

24 NOV 97 38000762 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

NCD

MSS.

6th 24:C (Small coll.)

Eyre, Laurence.

Papers, ...

from accession records.

*lcs

(Card 2)

1. Afro-Americans 2. Afro-Americans
--Social life and customs. 3. Drama--
20th century. 4. Actors, American. 5.
Dramatists, American.

NcD

24 NOV 97

38000762

NDHYme

MSS.

Room 001 (91-038)

Ezell, William R.

Letters, 1865-1906.

5 items.

South Brunswick, Va. physician who fought with a heavy artillery unit in the Civil War and was later taken prisoner.

Collection contains letters to Ezell from family and friends. In one, from Oak Grove, La., the writer discusses Sherman's march through Ga., her belief that the Confederates should fight to the last, and entertaining Stonewall Jackson's former brigade in their parlor.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

NcD 30 OCT 97 37869759 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Room 001 (91-038)

Ezell, William R.

Letters, ...

(Card 2)

1. Confederate States of America.
Army. 2. United States--History--Civil
War, 1861-1865. 3. Sherman's March to
the Sea.

NcD

30 OCT 97

37869759

NDHYme

MSS.

F. Hagan and Company (Nashville, Tenn.)

Ledger, 1860-1862.

1 item.

SHELF
LOCATION:

AF 7056

Ledger B (folio, c. 400 p.) of bookseller and stationer whose sales area extended into Kentucky and Alabama. Entries rarely describe items sold. Partners included F. Hagan and J.M. Eastman.

1. Booksellers and bookselling--
Tennessee. 2. Stationary trade--
Tennessee. 3. Nashville (Tenn.)--
Commerce. I. Hagan, F. II. Eastman,
J.M.

M-1118

F_____, M. L.

C

Diary, 1840-1841

Somerville, Culpepper co., Va.

The author's wife's name was Jane. They were married Nov., 1839; she died April 15, 1841. He may have been a Presbyterian minister.

April 15, 1936

Faber, John Christopher

C

Papers, 1836-1857

Spartanburg, South Carolina

Section A

6 items

12-6-40

Faber, John Christopher. Papers,
Spartanburg, S.C.

Family and personal correspondence of John C. Faber, a physician, giving some information on social customs and economic conditions of the Southern plantation owners and businessmen during the quarter century preceding the Civil War. Mentioned in the correspondence are the Seminole War, 1836; trouble between the United States and France, 1836; cotton crops, 1849; and the low land prices and high prices for country Negroes in Charleston, 1857.

Fackler, C. William [?]

Papers, 1861-1863

Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama

Section A

5 items

3-30-61

Fackler, C. William [?]. Papers, 1861-1863.
Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama

This collection consists of five typed copies of letters written by members of the Fackler family. The letters contain personal information primarily, but they also relate news about various family friends and the Civil War.

C.W. Fackler served with the Confederate Army in Tenn., probably in Forrest's cavalry. His letters include comments on the unpopularity of Braxton Bragg (Mar. 26, 1863) and on the maneuvers of Nathan B. Forrest (May 5, 1863) and Joseph E. Johnston (Mar. 26, 1863).

MSS.

x

SHELF
LOCATION:

Cab. 71

Fagerson, John.

Arithmetic book, 1805.

1 item (176 p.).

Resident of southern Virginia,
possibly Dinwiddie or Mecklenburg
counties. Surname also variously
spelled Fargeson, Farguson, and
Ferguson.

Contains rules, problems and
solutions. Also includes special
computations for crop division, money,
cloth measure, apothecary's weights,
liquid and dry measure, gauging casks,
time, commission, interest, loss and
gain, and fellowship (trading
partnerships).

MSS.

x

Fageron, John.
Arithmetic book, ...

(Card 2)

1. Agricultural mathematics. 2.
Arithmetic--Study and teaching. 3.
Business mathematics. 4. Fargeson
family. 5. Farguson family. 6.
Ferguson family. 7. Weights and
measures. I. Place: Virginia.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPT

Fahnestock, Allen L.

Diary, 1862-1902

Lancaster, Peoria Co., Ill.

2-7-52

Negative - Duke University Library

Original in Peoria Public Library
Peoria, Illinois

Fahnestock, Allen L. Diary. Lancaster,
Peoria Co., Illinois

Allen Fahnestock (1828-1920) was born of Prussian ancestry in Abbottstown, Pa. He moved to Illinois in 1837 and settled in Lancaster, Peoria County.

On August 27, 1862, Col. Fahnestock became Commander of Company I, 86th Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers. The regiment saw action in the Perryville (Ky.) Campaign in 1862. at Chickamauga in 1863, and at Kenesaw Mountain in 1864. Fahnestock was mustered out on June 6, 1865.

Fahnestock, Allen L.

After the war he ran a general merchandise store in Glasford, Ill., and collected Indian relics.

MSS.

Sec. A

Fairbairn, Charlotte Judd.

Papers, 1960-1968.

3 items.

**Historian at Harpers Ferry National
Historical Park.**

**Article entitled "Civil War at
Harpers Ferry" and article entitled
"Harpers Ferry Bridges," both written
by Fairbairn while she served as Park
Historian at Harpers Ferry. Also
includes brief letter by James Roach,
who later served as Park Historian.**

***mjd**

**1. Harpers Ferry National Historical
Park. 2. Harpers Ferry (W. Va.)--
History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 3.
Bridges--West Virginia--History.**

NcD

02 JUL 96

35019501

NDHYme

MSS.

x

Fairbank family.

Papers, 1837-1971 (bulk 1905-1940).
3600 items.

Related collections in the Duke University Special Collections Department are the E. Loleta Wood and Joseph L. Moulton Papers.

Chiefly correspondence between members of the Fairbank family. Several were Protestant missionaries for the American Board of commissioners for Foreign Missions (A.B.C.F.M.) that later became the United Church Board for World Ministries, primarily in West Central India. Correspondents and missionaries represented in the collection are Samuel Bacon Fairbank and his children and their spouses, including his sons Henry

NcD 20 SEP 91 24423196 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Fairbank family.

Papers, ... (Card 2)
and wife, Mary; Edward and wife Mary
Caskey; and his daughters Katie
Fairbank Hume; Emily and husband Thomas
Snell Smith; and Rose and husband
Lester Beals. Also includes a few
letters from Edward's son, Robert, who
was also a missionary in India.

Topics covered by the letters
include: family news; mission work in
schools, churches, hospitals, and
agricultural work; Indian politics,
economics, geography, and culture;
world events such as World War I and
the Chinese rebellion in Foochow during
1911; the Great Depression in 1929;
and the rise of Mahatma Gandhi.
Particularly highlighted is the

NcD

20 SEP 91

24423196

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Fairbank family.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital in the Wai District, India, which the Beals were instrumental in building. Other major areas of their mission work were in the Ahmednagar and Vadala Districts of India and in Ceylon. Printed material includes background information about mission work and the Fairbank family. Also includes photographs of Fairbank family members. Inventory in repository.

MSS.

x

Fairbank family.

Papers, ...

(Card 4)

1. Fairbank, Samuel Bacon, 1822-1898.
2. Fairbank, Henry, 1862-1926. 3.
- Fairbank, Mary Etta Moulton, d. 1933.
4. Fairbank, Edward, 1867-1963. 5.
- Fairbank, Mary Caskey. 6. Hume, Katie
- Fairbank, 1859-1932. 7. Smith, Emily
- Maria Fairbank, b. 1846. 8. Smith,
- Thomas Snell. 9. Beals, Rose Fairbank,
- 1874-1955. 10. Beals, Lester. 11.
- Fairbank, Robert. 12. Missionaries,
- Medical--India--Wai (District). 13.
- Missions--India--Agricultural work.
14. Missions--India--Educational work.
15. Women mis sionaries--India. 16.
- World War, 1914-1918. 17. Foochow
- (China)--Politics and government.

Nc D

20 SEP 91

24423196

NDHYme

SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Fairbank family.

Papers, ...

(Card 5)

18. Missionaries--India--Vadala
(District). 19. Missionaries--India--
Ahmednagar (District). 20.
Missionaries--Ceylon. 21. American
Board of Commissioners for Foreign
Missions. 22. Willis F. Pierce
Memorial Hospital (India: Wai
District). 23. United Church Board for
World Ministries. 24. India--Social
life and customs. 25. India--
Description and travel. 26. India--
Economic conditions. 27. Gandhi,
Mahatma, 1869-1948. 28. Depressions--
1929. 29. Missionaries--India--
Photographs.

NcD

20 SEP 91

24423196

NDHYme

Fairchild, Edwin Milton

Papers, 1866-1922

Baltimore, Md.

XVII-A

120 items

1-15-56

5-11-62 1 item

1 item added, 11-29-71

GUIDE

Fairchild, Edwin Milton. Papers, 1866-1922.
Baltimore, Md. 120 items. Sketch

Papers of Edwin Milton Fairchild (1865-1939), American educationist, and of his wife, Mary Salome (Cutler) Fairchild (1855-1921), library lecturer. The majority of the letters (1897-1915 and n. d.) concern the creation and work of the National Institute for Moral Education; and were written mostly either by or to Milton Fairchild and Bernard Nadal Baker, a Baltimore businessman interested in moral education. The letters are from magazine publishers, college presidents, school princi-

Fairchild

2

pals, educational societies, and patrons of the Institute. Mrs. Fairchild's papers include high school compositions she had written in 1866-70; notes of congratulation on her wedding in 1897; and other letters from librarians in New York State and Massachusetts.

Correspondents include: Edwin Anderson Alderman, Bernard Nadal Baker, Clara (Bancroft) Beatley, Edward Franklin Buchner, Mary Salome (Cutler) Fairchild, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Gardner Maynard Jones, Edmund Janes James, Shailer Mathews, George Herbert Mead, Prince

Fairchild

3

Albert Morrow, William C. Redfield, Ernest Cushing Richardson, Joseph Swain, Joseph Nathan Teal, James Terry White, Franklin Baldwin Wiley, and Albert Duncan Yocum.

1 item, added 5-11-62, is a letter from Alfred H. Saunders of Colonial Motion Pictures on Dec. 10, 1913, asking assistance in some type of educational program, most probably in motion pictures.

1 item added, 11-29-71 (transferred from

Fairchild, Edwin Milton

4

the Walter Hines Page MSS.): A letter to Fairchild from Walter Hines Page concerning Fairchild's interest in extending his work to England.

Fairecloth, William Turner

Papers. 1841-1887.

Goldsboro, North Carolina

Section A

(See also bound
vol. cards)

10 pieces

2 Vols.

JAN 4 1936

FAIRCLOTH, William Turner. Papers. 1841-1887.
Goldsboro, N. C. Historical Sketch. 9 pieces

Faircloth (Jan. 8, 1829 - Dec. 29, 1900) was born in Edgecombe County, N. C., graduated from Wake Forest College in 1854, studied law under Chief Justice Pearson, and was admitted to the bar on Jan. 1, 1856. He served in the Confederate army throughout the war, and was captain of cavalry at its close. He became State Solicitor (1865-1868), was a delegate to the State constitutional conventions, 1865 and 1875, and 1876-78 filled a vacancy on the N. C. Supreme Court bench.

Faircloth. William Turner. Sketch. (2)

As Republican candidate for lieutenant governor in 1884 he was defeated. In 1894 he became chief justice of the N. C. Supreme Court for a term of eight years. He was a prominent Baptist and a trustee of the University of N. C., of Wake Forest College, of the Baptist Female University (Meredith College), and of the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville.

The collection consists of college orations and legal papers. There is nothing personal regarding the man or his family, and the papers have little intrinsic value.

84

S-1119

~~XS-8~~

Faircloth, William Turner

Diary. 1853.

Goldsboro, North Carolina

46p.

Calf.

9 x 15 cm.

[This is a journal of a trip through the north
together with some college lecture notes at
Wake Forest College.]

DEC 13 1939

84

5-1120

Faircloth, William Turner

~~XS-8~~

Receipts and Accounts. 1856-1874.

Goldsboro, North Carolina

80p. Boards. 10 x 15 cm.

[A record of Faircloth's income from his law practice, together with occasional comments]

DEC 13 1939

Fairey, Franklin William

Letters and Papers. 1862-1865

Branchville, Orangeburg County, S. C.

Section A
(See also bound
vol. cards)

22 pieces
6 Vols.

NOV 1 1937

FAIREY, Franklin William. Letters and Papers.
1862-1865. Branchville, South Carolina. 22
pieces. Sketch.

F.W. Fairey was a private in Co. G., 11th Regiment, South Carolina Reserved. In 1863 he claimed exemption, as he owned the only grain mill in the community and his presence was necessary for the management of the mill and a large plantation. The collection contains a receipt for payment of tax in kind, numerous receipts for payment of monetary taxes to the Confederate government, and a notice that if the surplus of farm products were not turned over to the government it would be impressed. There is little continuity in the collection but it contains miscellaneous Confederate items of interest.

Chapel

L-1121

Fairey, Franklin William

Account Book. 1839-1880

Branchville, South Carolina

(Accounts. Settlement of the estates
of William Fairey, Jesse Patrich, John
J. Murphy, W.H.Reeves, W.H.Howell,
L.E.Cooner.)

100 pp.

Boards

21 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

Chapel

L-1122

Fairey, Franklin William

Day Book. 1839-1840.

Branchville, S.C.

287 pp. Boards 20 x 32 cm.

(Amount of merchandise sold daily)

APR 7 1938

Chapel

L - 1123

Fairey, Franklin William

Lumber Mill Account Book. 1839-1861

Orangeburg, South Carolina

100 pp.

Boards 20 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

Chapel

F-1124

Fairey, Franklin William

Merchant's Day Book. 1840-1841

Lumber Mill Account Book. 1844-1859

Branchville, South Carolina.

200 pp.

Boards.

16 x 39 cm.

APR 7 1938

Chapel

L-1125

^e
Fairy, Franklin William
^

Magistrate's Book. 1848-1869

Branchville, South Carolina

150 pp.

Boards

20 x 31 cm.

Record of magistrate court

APR 7 1938

Chapel

L-1126

Fairy^e, William Franklin

Ledger. 1837-1877

Branchville, South Carolina

150 pp.

Boards.

20 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

Fairfax, Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax of Cameron

Deeds. 1748-1766

Northern Neck, Virginia

Section A

2 pieces

SEP 16 1936

MSS.

X

Fairfax, Thomas Lodington, 1770-1840.

Diary, 1792-1793.

1 item (78 p.).

Member of English gentry in
Yorkshire.

Describes travel across northern and
northeastern France and especially in
western, northern, and northeastern
Switzerland (1792, May 3-June 2; 1793,
July 4-Aug. 4), including hostile
encounters in revolutionary France in
1792.

1. France--Description and travel.
2. Switzerland--Description and travel.
3. Genre: Diaries.

NcD

20 OCT 90

22540495

NDHYme

MSS.

x

Fairplay (Md.)

Store account books, 1860-1881.

5 vols.

Manuscript account books kept at one general store in Fairplay, Washington County, Md., probably by members of the Morin and Santman families. Includes: daybook, 1860 May 1-Dec. 3, 1862, 1862 Feb. 15-Sept. 18; daybook, 1862 Sept. 22-1864 Feb. 13; ledger A, 1862-1871; ledger B, 1871-1877; and daybook 1878 Oct. 15-1881, Oct. 6. Products sold include tobacco, sugar, fabrics, groceries, hardware items, and paper products. Through entries covering a twenty year period, aspects of the community's social and economic conditions are reflected.

MSS.

x

Fairplay (Md.)

Store account books, ...

(Card 2)

1. General stores--Maryland--
Fairplay--Accounting. 2. Fairplay
(Md.)--Social life and customs. 3.
Fairplay (Md.)--Economic conditions.
4. Morin family. 5. Santman family.

NcD

10 MAY 93

28081433

NDHYme

Faison, Solomon Wesley

Papers, 1855-1863

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

Section A

14 items

3-9-61

Faison, Solomon Wesley. Papers, 1855-1863.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C. 14 items. Sketch.

Solomon Wesley Faison was 2nd Corporal of Co. A, King Artillery (36th N. C. Regiment). His papers contain letters of young friends at school in the late 1850's, one letter referring to Wake Forest College on Oct. 20, 1856. His uncle, S. Torrans of Columbia County, Arkansas, mentions that Solomon Wesley Faison was employed as a printer (before he enlisted on Sept. 15, 1861). W. L. Faison of the 1st Regiment, N. C. Troops, Clingman's Brigade, writes on July 10, 1863, of orders to go to Charleston,

Faison, Solomon Wesley

2

N. C. Thomas Torrans, Magnolia, Missouri, writes on June 4, 1863, of various relatives fighting in the Army of Northern Virginia. The concluding item is an original poem, "To the Sampson County Volunteers." A number of companies were raised in Sampson Co. Wesley Faison's regiment, the 36th, ended the war at Fort Fisher, suffering the highest casualties of any regiment involved in that battle.

Faison Family

Papers, 1719-1857

Sampson Co., N. C.

XIII-C

22 items

5-20-63

Faison Family. Papers, 1719-1857. Sampson Co., N. C.

The papers of the Faison family of Sampson County (Duplin before 1784) are composed of land deeds, the first of which records the sale of land in 1717 in Burlington, Burlington Co., N. J., by Jeremiah Bass to James Thompson (or Thomson).

The deeds of 1767-1771 concern George Bell, Jr., of Dobbs County, N. C., who acquired land in Duplin County by grant from King George III and by purchase from Moses Smith. In 1771 Geo.

Faison Family

2

Bell, Jr., sold Handcock Hatcher land in Duplin; and Hatcher sold 273 acres of Duplin land to Wm. Thompson in 1775. Presumably James Thompson was his ancestor. William Thompson later acquired more acres from the state of North Carolina by purchase.

Mentioned in these deeds are various members of the Watkins family, George Frazar, John Clark, and Isaac Millard.

William Thompson sold land to Louis Peck in 1813, when Peck also purchased Sampson Co. land from the state.

In 1825 and 1826 Isham Faison of Duplin Co. bought land from Thomas, James, Owen, and (3) [S]eney Watkins. By 1836 Sally Faison purchased the land heretofore called the Thompson land. Henry W. Faison sold three tracts in 1845 to Sally Faison called "Wadkins Land." By 1857 Henry W. Faison sold to Elias F[aison] Shaw the Peck Place (Thompson land) and the Watkins land.

Thus all these various transactions seem to have terminated with Elias F. Shaw in possession of much of the land involved. The land

Faison Family

4

deeds concern principally the Faison family of Faison, Duplin County, N. C. There seem to have been Faison family connections with Elias F[aison] Shaw, as Elias Faison and his wife, Elizabeth (Lane) Faison were living in Sampson County in 1853.

Falconer, Thomas

Papers, 1835-1853

London, England

XVIII-E

17 items

2-1-68

Falconer, Thomas. Papers, 1835-1853. London, England

Thomas Falconer (1805-1882), British county court judge, entered Lincoln's Inn in 1823 and was called to the bar in 1830. He practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer. In 1850 he served as arbitrator for determining the boundaries between Canada and New Brunswick. He became a county court judge in 1851 and sat on the bench until 1881.

A dozen letters of 1835 and 1840 were addressed to James Crisp, a hat manufacturer who was an alderman of Bath. Four letters were

Falconer, Thomas.

2

written to Henrietta and Alexander who may have been close relatives. One of Judge Falconer's brothers was named Alexander Pytts Falconer. Politics at Bath, legal questions and cases, and the Chartists are principal topics.

Municipal elections at Bath were discussed on Dec. 27 and 31, 1835, and July 18, 28, and 29, 1840.

Chartist agitation and court action against it appeared in letters of Jan. 1, Feb. 18, and April 29, 1840. The trial of John Frost was cited as an example of a defect in the system of criminal courts-the lack of a court of appeal.

Falconer, Thomas

3

Crisp was listed as a trustee of the Bath Charities in 1846, and several matters concerning them were mentioned in July and Aug., 1840. The Bath Grammar School was discussed on Aug. 12 1840, and in an undated letter. The baths were noted on Aug. 15.

Falconer considered Sir John Eardley-Wilmot's bill as an important measure that would end many abuses.

The letters to Henrietta and Alexander relate to personal, legal, and family matters. Dr. William Nicholl of London was described on June

Falconer, Thomas

4

24, 1853. The relative amount of business in several county court districts was reported in the letter of the 1850s to Alexander.

See Green, Duff

Falmouth Cotton Mill

Famous Scientists.

Letters, 1809-1883.

v. p.

Red Cloth

29 x 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

19 items

4-8-60

Famous Scientists. Letters, 1809-1883. v. p.
1 vol. Sketch. **19 items.**

This collection of autographs, chronologically arranged, contains nineteen letters of famous scientists. It begins with a letter by Prof. John Playfair (1748-1819), the Scottish mathematician, on the granting of the charter to the Royal Society. Most of the succeeding papers are by English chemists.

William Henry (1775-1836), the English chemist writes about citric acid in lime juice.

Sir David Brewster(1781-1868), Scottish physicist, writes on the early hearing trumpet

Famous Scientists.

2

in 1820. In 1863 he writes in regard to an invention of his which concerned the microscope.

Justus von Liebig (1803-1873), German chemist, writes to Scotland concerning the shortage of Extratum Carnis (Extract of Meat).

Albert James Bernays (1823-1892), English chemist, gives an analysis of water.

Sir William Crookes (1832-1909) English chemist and physicist, refers in 1878 to the taximeter and the carbon telephone.

John Dalton, the English chemist and physicist, answered a number of questions by Mr.

Famous Scientists.

3

Holland on the boiling points of various metals and fixed vegetable oils.

William Thomas Brande (1788-1866), English chemist, wrote two letters to R. W. Mylne. He comments on the chemical analysis of waters. A German note included with the second letter is illegible.

Other correspondents are Andrew Ure, Chevalier Bunsen, James Muspratt, Michael Faraday, Sir Francis Galton, and John Tyndall.

Fane, John, Tenth Earl of Westmorland

Papers, 1777

Apethorpe House, Northamptonshire, England

XVIII-E

2 items

2-2-68

Fane, John, Tenth Earl of Westmorland. Papers, 1777. Apethorpe House, Northamptonshire, Eng.

John Fane, Tenth Earl of Westmorland (1759-1841) served in various administrative positions in the British government: Postmaster General, 1789; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1790-1795; Master of the House, 1795-1798; Lord Privy Seal, 1798-1827; and Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire from 1828.

On July 24, 1777, John Charles Villiers, later Third Earl of Clarendon, outlined for Westmorland a reading program for studying French history.

Fane, John, Eleventh Earl of Westmorland

Papers, 1837-1876

London, England

34-B

22 items

5-12-65

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection.

Fane, John, Eleventh Earl of Westmorland.
Papers, 1837-1876. London, England

John Fane, Eleventh Earl of Westmorland (1784-1859), had a distinguished career as a diplomat. During the Napoleonic Wars he was an officer in the army. After the war he continued in the army in which he became a lieutenant general in 1838. Beginning in 1814 he occupied various diplomatic posts in Italy, Germany, and Austria. He was resident minister at Berlin, 1841-1851, and subsequently the envoy at Vienna.

Fane, John, Eleventh Earl of Westmorland. 2

Fane married Priscilla Anne Wellesley-Pole, daughter of the Third Earl of Mornington. She was distinguished as a linguist and as an artist.

On July 8, 1846, Lord Palmerston discussed the desirability of continuing the Earl of Westmorland as envoy to Berlin. When Westmorland died in 1859, Palmerston reflected on their past relationship (letter of Oct. 18, 1859).

The problem of recognizing Louis Napoleon

Fane, John, Eleventh Earl of Westmorland

3

as the ruler of France was the subject of a letter from Lord Malmesbury, the foreign secretary, to Westmorland on Nov. 2, 1852.

A few months before Lord Aberdeen became prime minister, he expressed some of his sentiments about the government of Austria and British opinion about it (letter of Aug. 24, 1852). On Dec. 19, 1859, Lord John Russell, the foreign secretary, responded favorably to a report upon Hungary by Julian Henry Charles Fane, secretary to the embassy at Vienna and the

Fane, John, Eleventh Earl of Westmorland
son of Lord Westmorland. He also remarked
briefly about Austrian policy.

4

On Sept. 7, 1853, Lord Clarendon, British foreign secretary, was pessimistic about the Eastern Question that later erupted into the Crimean War.

Lord Clarendon was foreign minister on three occasions, 1853-1858, 1865-1866, and 1868-1870. His letters to Lady Westmorland mention diplomatic appointments for several persons about whom she was interested: Odo Russell

Fane, John, Eleventh Earl of Westmorland 5

(letter of July 21, 1853); Robert Morier (Sept. 7, 1853); Julian Fane, her son (July 12, 1853); and Louis Noel (May 16, sometime in the 1860's). On October 26, 1865, Clarendon revealed his qualms about his forthcoming return to the Foreign Office.

On Dec. 3, 1873, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe discussed his health, past associations with the Westmorlands, and the present state of economic, social, and political change in Britain. His letter of Sept. 1, 1876, is about personal matters.

Fanning, Edmund

Papers, 1796-1808

Prince Edward Island, Canada

XII-D
~~XVIII-B~~

11 items

12-18-57

Fanning, Edmund. Papers, 1796-1808. Prince Edward Island, Canada. 11 items. Sketch.

Edmund Fanning (1737-1818), American loyalist, governor of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and general of the British Army, writes during his career as governor of Prince Edward Island (1786-1804) concerning accounts and vouchers for the garrison of Prince Edward Island Fencibles. He seems to have had considerable trouble getting together papers for the Board of Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts, finally visiting England, 1805-1807, to settle his affairs.

Fanning, Edmund

2

He complains of insufficient salary and personal financial sacrifices during his office as governor. The Island St. John, mentioned by Fanning in 1796 and 1798, had its name changed to Prince Edward Island in 1799 during his administration as governor.

Fansher, Sylvanus.

Papers, 1831.

Hartford, Hartford Co., Conn.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

2 items.

4-8-60

Fansher, Sylvanus. Papers, 1831. Hartford, Conn. 2 items. Sketch.

Sylvanus Fansher was a physician who first began a Vaccine Institution in Philadelphia then transferred it to Hartford. His broadside states that he was sending the blessings of vaccination abroad free of charge by means of navigators and voyagers, to whom he gave printed instructions and packets of vaccine. Dr. Fansher asked for minerals, etc., from these voyagers for ^{the cabinet of} Fansher and Waterhouse, Philadelphia. He was collecting donations for this work in 1831 in Hartford when he gave in a second broadside a long list of patrons.

Faraday, Michael.

Papers, 1831

London, Middlesex Co., England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Faraday, Michael. Papers, 1831. London,
England. 1 item. Sketch.

Michael Faraday (1791-1867), English chemist,
is requested by William Henry, chemist and
physician, to give a series of lectures on
chemistry at the Royal Institution in Manchester,
England, in 1831.

Farano, Michel

Papers, 1935-1976?

West New York, Hudson County, New Jersey

50-C

28 items

4 items added 4-19-84

Part of the Jay B. Hubbell Center Collection

11-17-83

Farano, Michel. Papers. West New York,
Hudson County, New Jersey

Michel Farano was a book reviewer and an editor at the Hermitage House Publishing Company, a poet and an admirer and friend of John Hall Wheelock. Although Farano never published a book of his poems he was published in magazines. He also issued a few small poem postcards or broadsides.

The papers in the Farano collection consist of letters from John Hall Wheelock to Farano.

Farano, Michel

2

The letters discuss poetry both Wheelock's and Farano's as well as poetry in general. The collection contains several Christmas cards one of which has a copy of Wheelock's poem "Song" copied in Wheelock's handwriting.

The correspondence is arranged chronologically.

The April 19, 1984 addition to the Farano Papers consists of four letters from John Hall Wheelock. In the first letter Wheelock in response to an apparent previous question states

Farano, Michel

3

that Scribners is planning to publish the most interesting of letters to and from Max Perkins. In the later letters Wheelock expresses his appreciation of Farano's comments about his poem "Prayer" and his small part in Editor to Author (Letters of Max Perkins selected, and edited with an introduction by John Hall Wheelock).

These letters have been interfiled with the previous collection.

4-20-84

MSS.

x

Farano, Michel.

Correspondence, 1935-1976.

32 items (0.1 linear ft.).

In Wheelock, John Hall, 1886-1978 The
John Hall Wheelock collections.

Forms part of: The John Hall
Wheelock collections in the Jay B.
Hubbell Center for American Literary
Historiography.

Letters, cards, and postcards,
chiefly to Farano from poet John Hall
Wheelock, suggesting Wheelock's
gratitude to his admirers and support
of younger poets.

Poet, book reviewer, and editor.
Inventory in repository.

MSS.

x

**Farano, Michel.
Correspondence, ...**

(Card 2)

**1. American literature--20th century
--History and criticism. 2. Poets,
American. I. Wheelock, John Hall,
1886-1978.**

NcD

27 SEP 94

31182050

NDHYme

S- 5701

Farish, William P.

Daybook, 1829-1835

Albemarle Co., Va.

128 pp. Boards 15 1-3 x 9 1-2 cm.

5-17-58

Farley, Belmont Mercer

NUCMC

Papers, 1787-1965

Washington, D.C.

58 A-C

19,722 items & 44 vols.

5-8-73 **SEE SHELF LIST**

See also bound volume card.

Farley, Belmont Mercer. Papers. Washington,
D. C.

Belmont Mercer Farley (1891-) is a twentieth-century American educator. The son of the Reverend Thomas Albert Farley and his wife Harriet Suella (Mercer) Farley, he was born in Tipton, Missouri. His formal schooling led to graduation from Warrensburg (Mo.) State Normal School in 1912, and later to a B.S. degree in education from the University of Missouri in 1918. He subsequently received two graduate degrees from Columbia University, the

Farley, Belmont Mercer

2

A.M. in 1926 from Teachers College and the Ph.D. in 1929.

Farley's early career consisted of several positions in his native state between 1909 and 1925. These included occupations as teacher, superintendent, and principal of a high school. He then spent a year as the Eleanor Colford Morris Fellow at Teachers College, Columbia University. In 1927 he became Director of Publicity at Western State Teachers College in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Two years later he joined the National Education Association as Assistant

Farley, Belmont Mercer

3

Director of the Division of Publications.

Eventually he became Director of Press and Radio Relations for the same organization from which he retired in December, 1956. In addition to these endeavors, Farley authored several major publications, namely What to Tell the People about the Public Schools (New York, 1929), a product of his dissertation; Interpreting the Secondary School to the Public (Washington, D.C.; 1933); School Publicity (Stanford University, California; 1934); and Our Public Schools

Farley, Belmont Mercer

4

(Washington, D.C.; 1959), with Willard E. Givens as collaborator.

The wide-ranging interests of Farley in his career as an educator are revealed in this collection. His professional correspondence spans the years 1925 to 1959 and contains letters from school superintendents as well as college professors and presidents, such as Rollo G. Reynolds, Fred Engelhardt, Uel W. Lamkin, Florence Hale, Thomas W. Nadal, Willis A. Sutton, and Eldo L. Hendricks. Persons prominent in the National Education Association,

Farley, Belmont Mercer

5

such as Willard E. Givens and William G. Carr, also corresponded with Farley. The editors, Bernard L. Johnson and Frank A. Weld; the Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission Frieda B. Hennock; George H. Adams, a newspaper reporter; and Franklin D. Roosevelt's son James are represented in the correspondence.

Included as well in the collection is a large file in a topical arrangement. Predominant are educational subjects, such as academic freedom, educational television,

Farley, Belmont Mercer

6

reading, rural education, illiteracy, attacks on textbooks, opposition to federal aid to education, school construction, and strikes. Among diverse miscellaneous areas represented are the Ford Foundation, peace and war, charges of communism, the military, and the atomic bomb. There also is material relating to the National Education Association and a handbook on public relations of the schools with which Farley was involved.

Since there are almost twenty boxes of articles and addresses, most of which were authored

Farley, Belmont Mercer

7

by Farley, he must have been active in spreading his educational philosophy. Other writings include the scripts for the radio program, "Our American Schools," for 1935-1936, a draft of Our American Public Schools, and a copy of his dissertation. There is additional material on the conventions of various organizations that Farley attended, such as the County and Rural Area Superintendents, the National Association of Public School Adult Educators, and the Association for Higher Education.

The private man, who was married first to

Hazel Ruby Greenlee and then to Elsie May Greenlee after his first wife's death, is revealed in the personal correspondence, which spans the years 1901 through 1965. The bulk of this does not, however, begin until the 1920's. Since Farley kept in close touch with relatives, there are a large number of family letters in this section. His brother Paul's letters contain some information on public education in Missouri and California. The interest of the two brothers in family background resulted in

Farley, Belmont Mercer

9

the compilation of genealogies and the letters,
1930-1959, relative to to their research.

Farley, Belmont Mercer

F- 806

Scrapbook, 1937

Washington, D. C.

5-8-73

Treasure Room

S-1243

~~XS-8~~

5

FARMERS' ACCOUNT BOOK 1880

(no place no name)

33 pp Paper 15 x 9 cm.

JUN 14 1939

Farmers' and Exchange Bank of Charleston

Papers, 1860

Charleston, South Carolina

2-D

1 vol.

12-3-74

Farmers' and Exchange Bank of Charleston.
Papers, Charleston, South Carolina

The Farmers' and Exchange Bank of Charleston was incorporated in Dec., 1852. It was capitalized at \$1,000,000. This information and a list of the firm's officials can be found in Mears and Turnbull's The Charleston Directory (1859).

The volume lacks identifying notations and labels. However, persons and companies doing business with the bank are listed in The

Farmers' and Exchange Bank of Charleston
Charleston Directory (1859). Furthermore, the
appendix (pp. 250-251) of the Directory lists
nine banks in the city. The accounts in the
volume cite transactions with all the city
banks except one, the Farmers' and Exchange
Bank of Charleston (entries for April 2, 19,
1860, for examples), and the book is thereby
identified with that institution. The volume
was acquired with those of the Kirby Family of
Spartanburg, but their connection, if any, with

the bank is not apparent.

The volume is a daily record of deposits, and probably also withdrawals or charges against depositors, from March to June, 1860. At the close of each day the transactions were totaled and balanced against the sums reported by the teller and cashier. The volume provides a daily total of the bank's funds. The technical name for this book has not yet been determined. A number of pages have been removed from the volume.

Treasure Room

ff-1244

Farmers Bank of Virginia.

check stubs. 1858-60

Danville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Farnsley, Mary E. E. Thurman

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Farnsworth, Isaac T.

Papers, 1827-1841

Natchez, Adams Co., Miss.

Section A

19 items

GUIDE

NOV 2 '51

Farnsworth, Isaac T. Papers, 1827-1841.
Natchez, Adams Co., Miss. 19 items. Sketch.

Sometime before Jan. 27, 1827, Isaac T. Farnsworth went from Charlotte, Vt. to Natchez. There he was engaged to work in the store of John P. Walworth for \$25. per month. The next year his wages were raised to \$30. per month. Within about three years Walworth had taken him in as a partner. By this time, however, he was suffering somewhat from tuberculosis, and in 1832 he sold his interest in the store. He turned to speculating in pork with Arthur,

Farnsworth, Isaac T. Sketch.

2

Frellin and Co. of Natchez and became agent of two or three large plantations. He died sometime before Mar., 1836.

Most of the letters are from Isaac to his family in Vt. His father was Dr. J. D. Farnsworth. There are a few letters from Walworth to Isaac's father and one from Noah Barlow, who was in charge of settling the affairs of Isaac. Barlow and several other boys, including Joseph A. Farnsworth, a brother of Isaac, had also gone from Vt. to Natchez. Dr. Edward C. Hyde of Trinity, La., formerly of Natchez, wrote to

J. D. Farnsworth in 1841 what he knew about the affairs of the latter's deceased son,

Comments on the following matters are also to be found in this correspondence: Attempts of Negroes to sell themselves; price of a family of slaves; the bringing of Negroes to Adams Co., Miss. from Md. and Va. to be sold; large number of flatboats and steamboats which stopped at Natchez; the nature of the population of that city; prices of commodities, especially cotton; mosquitoes; fevers, including yellow fever there and in New Orleans; Gen. Jackson's

Farnsworth, Isaac T. Sketch.

4

stopping at Natchez on his way to New Orleans to celebrate Jan. 8, 1828; popularity of Jackson and Adams in Miss. and La.; Miss. flood of 1828; effect on business of Jackson's war on the U. S. Bank; fire of 1836 in Natchez; and the numerous financial failures in that area resulting from the panic of 1837.

Farquhar, Francis Ulric

Papers, 1857-1883

Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Section A

9 items

7-12-82

Farquhar, Francis Ulric. Papers. Pottsville,
Schuylkill Co., Pa.

This collection is comprised of a commission signed by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, appointing Farquhar to the U.S. Military Academy in 1857; anonymous manuscript poem entitled "Cadets" that was probably written in the 1850s; letter of Sept. 12, 1864, from Farquhar to his brother; General Order No. 6 issued by the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army on July 7, 1883, which is a testimonial of respect for Colonel

Farquhar, Francis Ulric

2

Farquhar and outlines his career as an officer in the Corps of Engineers; "Memoir of Francis Ulric Farquhar" by General Orlando Metcalfe Poe that he read before the Western Society of Engineers, Oct. 16, 1883, and which traces his career as an officer in the Civil War and thereafter in considerable detail; letter addressed to Farquhar's mother that accompanied a copy of the "Memoir" by L.P. Morehouse, Secretary of the Society; letter of Frederick M. Brooks, President of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis that

Farquhar, Francis Ulric

3

is accompanied by a resolution passed by the Board after Farquhar's death, expressing appreciation of his personal character and professional attainments and especially for the preservation work he did on the Falls of St. Anthony; copies of two letters by General William Tecumseh Sherman, supporting the claim of Farquhar's widow for a U.S. Army pension; and an undated printed poem entitled "Julia's Smile" that had been published in the Miner's Journal.

Farquhar, Francis Ulric

4

Farquhar's letter of Sept. 17, 1864, to his brother was written from West Point where he was teaching in the U.S. Military Academy. He states that teaching is much less to his liking than serving in the Army as an engineer. He expresses concern over the extravagant style of living he observes among those who are flocking to "watering places" like West Point and over the large number of young men loafing on the streets who should be in military service. As a young man he does not resist inquiring

about certain young women and commenting on others.

General Sherman's letters are addressed to General William Wade Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, and to the widow of Farquhar. In his letters Sherman reveals his admiration for Farquhar as a Civil War veteran and engineer. He speaks highly of Dudley as well as of Farquhar and of Mrs. Farquhar's father, General Alpheus Starkey Williams. He says Williams was one of his corps commanders in the campaign from Atlanta to Goldsboro, and that that campaign

Farquhar, Francis Ulric

6

shortened the war by a full year and saved the U.S. Government a thousand million dollars. In writing to Mrs. Farquhar he refers to himself as the "Father of the Army," saying that as long as he lives he will try to do justice to those who had fought bravely for their country.

Farr, Oren E.

Papers, 1859-1892

Mill Village, Sullivan Co., New Hampshire

Cab. ~~6970~~

74 items

2-10-58

GUIDE

Farr, Oren E. Papers, 1859-1892. Mill Village,
New Hampshire. 74 items. Sketch

The main portion of these papers is composed of letters of Oren E. Farr to his wife Nellie during his service in the 16th New Hampshire Vols. from Oct., 1862, until July, 1863. His military career begins in Concord, Mass., and he serves under General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks in the expedition up the Red River Valley in Louisiana. The remaining letters are family correspondence, with the exception of two letters from Union soldiers. The father of Oren Farr, a Baptist minister and practicing physi-

Farr, Oren E.

2

cian, with a part of the family, lives in Germantown, Pa., and in N. J. They write to the New Hampshire relatives they left when they moved south.

The Civil War letters begin with a description of the food at Camp Banks, New York City, and comment on the wickedness of the metropolis. Oren Farr goes south on the steamer Mississippi, touching at Ship Island, Miss., entering the mouth of the Miss. River, and debarking at New Orleans. He writes of camp life at Camp Mansfield, "Carlton," La. In Feb., 1863, his let-

Farr, Oren E.

3

ters mention the 15th N. H. Vols. under Col. Kingman, describe the scene on the New Orleans levee when Confederate prisoners are placed on transports for exchange, note the strong Republican feeling in his regiment, and proclaim his hatred of slavery. He also finds the high prices in New Orleans noteworthy. On Mar. 9 the regiment embarks at Algiers to move up the river through the plantation country to Baton Rouge. Here he comments on the lack of religion in the army, on health conditions, and on La. natural history. By Apr. 11 Farr is at Fort

Farr, Oren E.

4

Buchanan, Brashear City, La., with most of his officers too ill for duty. Gen. Banks is advancing with his whole army. Oren Farr gives a good description of the earthen Fort Buchanan where the 16th N. H. is on guard duty. On Apr. 26, 1863, he goes on a gunboat expedition to seize cotton, and is stationed at Camp Berton, Butte la Rose, La., where camp and health conditions are poor. News of Gen. Banks' drive up the Red River taking cotton and sugar is given, followed by a note on his arrival at Alexandria. The cotton is shipped out by steamer. Slaves

Farr, Oren E.

5

come into the Union lines. Rumors of raids are mentioned. Much sickness and death come to the 16th N. H. at the "hell hole" of Butte la Rose. The regiment finally is ordered to Port Hudson, La. Guerilla activity is mentioned; rumors of raids become reality in an attack on the 4th Mass. Vols.

Farr, on May 22, 1863, gives an interesting description of attempts to raise a sunken boat in which diving bells are employed. He describes the siege and bombardment of Port Hudson, La., by the Union Army. And he vividly speaks of

Farr, Oren E.

6

fleas and wood ticks! Trouble in the 4th Mass. Vol. Regt., a Confederate raid on Springfield Landing, more guerilla activity along the Miss., reception of the news of the fall of Vicksburg, the fall of Port Hudson, and the handling of Confederate prisoners conclude the Oren Farr letters.

His brother William of the 7th N. H. Vols. writes on May 11, 1864, of fighting on the R. R. near Petersburg. His regiment was evidently engaged in the flank movement by Gen. Grant to place his army south of Richmond before Petersburg, Va.

C
Farrabough, Jacob and Aaron

Papers. 1764-1816

Baltimore, Maryland

Section A

32 pieces

NOV 5 1933

NOV 20 1934

Farrabough, Jacob and Aaron MSS. 1764-1816
Baltimore Co., Md.

Receipts, promissory note, and accounts
of Jacob and Aaron Farrabough. Aaron Farra-
bough was a land owner in Granville Co., N.C.

Farrar, Frederic William

Papers, 1885-1886

Canterbury, Kent, England

18-E

1 item

1 item added, 10-1-71

1-16-69

Farrar, Frederic William. Papers. Canterbury,
Kent, England

Frederic William Farrar (1831-1903), British clergyman, was master at Marlborough (1853-1855) and at Harrow (1855-1870), headmaster at Marlborough (1871-1876), rector of St. Margaret's and canon of Westminster (1876-1895), chaplain to the House of Commons (1890-1895), archdeacon of Westminster (1883), and dean of Canterbury (1895-1903).

Cyril Lytton Farrar, one of Dean Farrar's

Farrar, Frederic William

2

sons, was the godson and namesake of Lord Lytton, the statesman and poet, from whom there is a remarkable letter (19 pp.) of April 6, 1885. Lytton commented upon his recent publication, Glenaveril. Most of the letter was a polemic on the political condition of England, the character of the Liberals, and the destruction of the constitution that he partially defined. He also gave his conception of a "Liberal."

1 item added, 10-1-71: On May 16, 1886, Martin Farquhar Tupper reminded Archdeacon Farrar of the contributions of the nonconfor-

Farrar, Frederic William

3

mists in charitable work for the poor.

Farrar, Mary

C

Papers, 1916-1919

Dorchester, Norfolk Co., Mass.

Section A

25 items

12-6-57

GUIDE

Farrar, Mary. Papers, 1916-1919. Dorchester,
Norfolk Co., Mass. 25 items. Sketch

This collection consists mainly of personal letters to Mary Farrar, mostly from Jennie (Stone) Abrams, a Jewess and Zionist interested in the return of her people to Palestine. Subjects discussed include personal affairs; Al~~X~~an Seeger's "I Have a Rendezvous with Death;" the Red Cross; the Russian Revolution; and World War I.

Farrar, Thomas J.

Papers, 1856-1894

Fluvanna Co., Va.

Section A 28 items

5-11-62

Farrar, Thomas J. Papers, 1856-1894. Fluvanna Co., Virginia

Mostly letters of Miss Maria L. Megginson, of Appomattox Court House, Va., and Thomas J. Farrar, who seem to have been married about 1868. He was the asst. principal of the Cove Academy, of Covesville, Va., in 1894. The Megginson and Bobcock families are mentioned.

There seems to be very little information on the Cove Academy.

MSS.

x

Farrar family.

Papers, 1887-1984 (bulk 1887-1940).
5000 items (9 linear ft.).

Chiefly family and professional correspondence but also includes printed material, writings and speeches, scrapbooks, diaries, and photographs. The collection primarily pertains to the Farrar family and to Preston C. Farrar as an English teacher at Allegheny High School (Pa.), in New York City, and as professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Much of the Correspondence Series consists of personal letters among family members, primarily written to Preston C. Farrar; his wife Edna P. Farrar; brother Samuel Clark Farrar, Jr.; sister Josephine;

NcD

27 JUN 95 32714390 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Farrar family.

Papers, ... (Card 2)
father Samuel Clark Farrar; and mother
Ettie Farrar. However, the series also
documents the careers of Samuel Farrar,
Sr. and Preston Farrar as educators.
Business letters from Samuel Farrar
concern real estate investments in
Pennsylvania and New York that father
and son held in joint ownership.

The Writings and Speeches Series
contains writings by Preston C. Farrar
on teaching literature, English, and
education. The Scrapbooks and
Clippings Series contains items which
pertain to school laws, family events,
and local Allegheny elections. The
Diaries Series contains Preston C.
Farrar's diaries while he attended

NcD 27 JUN 95 32714390 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Farrar family.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

Washington and Jefferson College, 1887-1891. The Photographs Series contains pictures of family and friends, 1890-1920's. The Printed Material Series includes drama and opera programs for New York City theaters, collected by Edith P. Farrar, 1899-1957.

Container list in repository.

NcD

27 JUN 95

32714390

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Farrar family.
Papers, ...

(Card 4)

1. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill--Faculty. 2. Washington and Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.). 3. Real estate investment--Pennsylvania. 4. Real estate investment--New York. 5. English teachers--Pennsylvania--Correspondence. 6. Theater--New York. 7. Educators--Correspondence. 8. Genre: Diaries. I. Farrar, Preston C.

NcD

27 JUN 95

32714390

NDHYme

RARE BOOK ROOM

6

Tr. R. Farrent, John

828.6

F245

Seventeenth century commonplace

book in manuscript.

149198

MAR 2 '51

Fasold, Emma J.

NUCMC

Papers, 1871-1920

Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa.

14-G

286 items

4-27-71

Fasold, Emma J.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Fasold, Emma J. Papers. Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa.

Emma J. Fasold, who resided in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, was the daughter of Henry Fasold, a farmer there. The correspondents include Miss Fasold's sister, Mrs. Lizzie A. (Fasold) Zerfing, Mrs. Catharine ("Kate") L. (Fasold) Bartholomew, and Mrs. Sarah ("Sallie") A. (Fasold) Kuebler; brother Peter B. Fasold, who was a Lutheran minister; niece Netta Cordelia (Bartholomew) Andersen; and other friends.

Fasold, Emma J.

2

Miss Andersen made a trip to Germany in 1894 and wrote to her aunt describing the country. There are about twenty letters from Miss Fasold's brother-in-law, Edward Fry Bartholomew, who taught both at Carthage College and at Augustana College and Theological Seminary, and also was president of Carthage College from 1884 to 1888. Miss Fasold's brother Philip M. Fasold also taught at Carthage College; letters from him in 1880 and 1881 describe Chicago in detail. Several letters describe various states,

Fasold, Emma J.

3

and some contain information on Carthage College and on Augustana College and Theological Seminary. In the miscellany are cards, invitations, and announcements; financial papers; legal papers; and printed programs.

Faulkner, Charles James, Sr. (1806-1884) D.S.

Papers, 1815-1883

Berkeley Co., Va.

VII-D

	6-21-46	
6-3-41	10-29-53	
(See also bound	10-25-57	
vol. cards)	5-13-58	
	1-6-78	

3 items

~~1 vol. added~~

361 items added

2 items added

4 items added

1 item added

FAULKNER, Charles James, Sr. Letters 1815-1883
Berkeley Co., Va. Sketch 370 pieces

[For Biographical Sketch see D.A.B., VI, 298.]

Two of these letters concern the presidential campaign of 1856, with comment on Democratic party organization and on James Buchanan. They are addressed to Henry Alexander Wise. The last concerns West Virginia politics and the senatorial election of 1887.

This addition of 10-29-53 includes many letters, legal papers, and miscellaneous items of the elder Faulkner. There are a considerable number of notes and records concerning the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1872

Faulkner, Charles James, Sr.

2

to which Faulkner was a delegate. Naturally there are many legal papers and documents from this lawyer's files.

There is an itemized bill for \$176.14 from Georgetown College in 1815 with other letters from that institution. A brief extract from Gov. Floyd's message of December 6, 1831 concerns slavery and slave insurrections.

A letter from William Armstrong on July 11, 1832 tell of Jackson's veto of the Bank of the United States bill and mentions that Webster has started debate on the subject; further

Faulkner, Charles James, Sr. 3
letters tell of South Carolina's efforts in the direction of secession and current bills in Congress in 1832-33. There are several newspaper clippings from the Richmond Enquirer, the Charlottesville Advocate, and the Norfolk Herald regarding the problem of slavery in Virginia.

There are a number of letters from and about Faulkner in 1861 and 1865 concerning his actions both as U.S. Minister to France in 1859-61 and during the Civil War. One group letter which he signed tells of the suffering at Ft. Lafayette

Faulkner, Charles James, Sr.

4

in 1861. It seems apparent that he was not disloyal or unfaithful to the U.S. while he was in Paris. His arrest by the Secretary of War after his return to Washington was made to secure a political hostage to exchange for certain political prisoners held at Richmond. He protests at length against this action. An extract from a letter dated June 24, 1870 gives the attitude of Pres. Lincoln toward the arrest and treatment of Faulkner by a close friend of Lincoln; the President regretted the situation very much, for he held Faulkner in high regard. During the war

Faulkner, Charles James, Sr.

Faulkner steadfastly opposed the action of the South, and his only assistance to the Confederacy was at the specific request of General "Stonewall" Jackson when he spent four months in 1863 preparing official reports of Jackson's battles. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

For further information see the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, I, 19, pp. 952¹⁷², 51, pp. 50, 64-65; and II, 2, pp. 463-479.

A letter of June 9, 1875 from an M. D. con-

Faulkner, Charles James, Sr.

6

cerns Indian remains in West Virginia. Another letter of January 18, 1876 to Faulkner while he was a Representative in Washington, from a representative of the Baptist Church of Charlestown, W. Va., concerns claims against the U.S. Government for material used while the church was a U. S. hospital.

2 items added 10-25-57. One is a letter of Jan. 17, 1859, from Samuel Cooper to Faulkner, saying he is sending nine copies of the new edition of Army Regulations for the House Military Affairs Committee.

Faulkner, Charles James, Sr.

7

The second is dated Feb. 10, 1838, and is a report of the Committee on Agriculture (state of New York) on agriculture in N. Y. and an act to improve agriculture in **that state.**

4 items added 5-13-58: These are similar to what is already in the collection.

Faulkner, Charles James, Sr.

8

1 item added, 1-6-78: A letter from Henry A. Wise to Faulkner, dated May 15, 1873, explaining why he can't accept an invitation to address the agricultural fair of Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan counties, W. Va.

Faulkner, Charles James, Jr. (1847-1929) C

Papers, 1876-1897

Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., W. Va.

Cab. 43

131 items & 1 vol.

10-29-53

13 items added

7-19-52

GUIDE

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Faulkner, Charles James, Jr. Papers, 1876-1891
Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., W. Va. 131 items &
1 vol.

See D. A. B. for sketch of Chas. James Faulkner, Jr. Most of these papers are telegrams and letters of condolence addressed to Faulkner in Mar. and Apr., 1891 after the death of his wife, Sallie (Winn) Faulkner. There are also a letter of 1878 from Faulkner to his wife and a program, dated Feb. 13, 1879, of a concert for the benefit of the Martinsburg Light Artillery.

Faulkner, Charles James, Jr.

2

Some of the correspondents in this collection other than Faulkner are:

Baylor, Geo.

Oxley, B. H.

Byrd, William

Plumb, Preston B.

Dandridge, Adam Stephen, Jr.

Roller, Rob't. D.

Edmunds, George F.

Spooner, John Cait

Gray, George

Wilson, William L.

Mason, John William

Milliken, Seth L.

Faulkner, Charles James

1245

Notes from Law Lectures, 1866-1867

D.S.

Martinsburg, W. Va.

106 pp.

Boards

28 x 21 cm.

Notes taken by Chas. J. Faulkner in the law class of John B. Minor at the University of Virginia.

6-21-46

MSS.

6th 16:C (Dalton Coll.)

[Faunce, S. E. ?]

Papers, [1861-1863?]

2 items.

Civil War Union soldier from
Plymouth, Mass.

Collection consists of a highly
readable account of a Union soldier's
experiences in the Civil War. It is in
the form of a 48-page, typewritten
memoir. There is no substantial clue
to the identity of the author, but an
attached business card is that of an
"S.E. Faunce." The memoir describes
events surrounding the 13th Mass.
Volunteer Infantry, including the
author's witness-essing of the battle
of Hampton Roads between the
MONITOR and the MERRIMAC. Some

NcD

30 OCT 97 37869807 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 16:C (Dalton Coll.)
[Faunce, S. E. ?]

Papers, ... (Card 2)
relationship probably exists between
the author of this memoir and Daniel W.
Faunce, also of Plymouth.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

30 OCT 97

37869807

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 16:C (Dalton Coll.)
[Faunce, S. E. ?]
Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Monitor (Ironclad) 2. Merrimac
(Frigate) 3. United States. Army.
Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, 13th
(1861-1865)--History. 4. Hampton
Roads, Battle of, 1862. 5. United
States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
6. Soldiers--Massachusetts--Diaries.
7. United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865--Battles. 8. United States--
History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Naval
operations. 9. Genre: Diaries.

NcD 30 OCT 97 37869807 NDHYme

Faure, Jean-Louis

Papers, 1922

Paris[?], France

Trent Coll. in Hist.
of Med.--MS. Div.

2 items

9-25-64

Faure, Jean-Louis. Papers, 1922. Paris[?],
France.

Jean-Louis Faure (1863-19) was Professor of Clinical Gynecology of the Faculty of Medicine and Surgeon of the Hospital Broca as well as the author of many French medical works. The two holograph MSS. signed by Dr. Faure in March, 1922, concern techniques of heart surgery.

MSS.

2nd 90:F Box 3

Faust, Thomas.

Papers, 1845-1859.

28 items.

Director of Lehigh County Poorhouse
in Pa..

Letters and affidavits written by
Faust requesting transfers and
documenting the personal welfare
history of individuals residing in or
requesting residence in the poorhouse.

*mjd

1. Almshouses--Pennsylvania. 2.
Poor--Pennsylvania. 3. Charities--
Pennsylvania. 4. Lehigh County (Pa.)--
History--19th century.

Favrot, Thomas P.

Papers, 1815

Camp Mandeville, St. Tammany Parish, La.

Section A

3 items

3-23-60

Favrot, Thomas P. Papers, 1815. Camp Mandeville, St. Tammany Parish, La.

Thomas P. Favrot of Tenn. was a U.S. Army officer during the War of 1812. See F.B. Hietman, Historical Register...of the U.S. Army, I, 415.

This collection consists of three military orders sent in 1815 to Favrot, then serving as Acting Ass't. Adj. Gen. with an unidentified unit at Camp Mandeville, La. The last two letters, dated Feb. 11 and 18, were probably written for Gen. James Winchester who commanded U.S. forces at Mobile.

Faw, Enoch

"For further information
see Inventory File"

Papers, 1851-1861

Davie Co., North Carolina and
Marietta, Cobb Co., Georgia

Section A

Typescript
1 vol. added, 11-29-82

11-11-53

Faw, Enoch. Papers. Davie Co., N.C. and
Marietta, Cobb Co., Ga.

Enoch Faw, born Feb. 3, 1835, was the son of Isaac and Mary Ann Martin Faw. His paternal great-grandfather had migrated from Germany to Pa. His grandfather Isaac Faw, a Dunkard preacher, moved to Stokes Co., N.C. and reared five sons and three daughters. His father Isaac, Jr. was of the same faith. He was born Feb. 22, 1808 and died in Mar. 1836. Enoch's mother remarried in Dec. 1842. Her second husband was

Daniel Orrell. She died on Dec. 11, 1843. Enoch remained with his stepfather until Oct. 1847 when he went to live with his guardian, Col. Hiram Phelps.

Enoch entered Normal College on April 11, 1851 and graduated in 1856 as salutatorian of his class. In the fall of that year he went to Marietta, Ga., to visit an uncle and decided to read law there under Gen. A. J. Hansell. Some of the comments in his diary appear to be those of a student of superior intelligence.

This diary tells the courses Faw studied, gives some genealogical data on his family, lists the books he has read and his expenses for three terms at Normal College and from Sept. 1856 to June 1857, and comments on his study habits, the weather, his girl friends, visits to the home of Pres. Braxton Craven, the death of a schoolmate, Jacob Gaskill of Hyde Co., his attending the commencement exercises at Greensboro Female College in May 1856, religious services, and social events. Much of the diary

is devoted to his wrestling with his conscience regarding religion and neglect of his school work.

A portion of the diary was edited by Nora C. Chaffin for the Alumni Register of Duke, November 1938, pp. 295-99.

1 vol. added, 11-29-82: Diary, 1856-1861. This volume appears to begin where the volume of which there is only a typescript in this department stops. On pp. 23 and 24 of the typescript Faw states that on Oct. 1, 1856,

after graduating from Normal College, the immediate predecessor of Trinity College, he went to Marietta, Ga., with the intention of teaching school. His uncle there offered to board him, and he changed his mind and began to study law with General A. J. Hansell on October 13. This volume begins on that date. It is introduced by a statement that he intends for it to be a daily record of his progress in legal studies. While in Marietta, that is what he principally records, but he also records other

experiences and feelings about himself. He scolds himself for not studying as he should, expresses feelings of depression and inadequacy as a Christian, and mentions attending church often and of joining the Presbyterian Church, his physical illls, correspondence, attending court to witness trials, social contacts, occasional labor for his uncle, and various observations. On Mar. 4, 1857, he wrote: "A great day to Americans! James Buchanan inaugurated President." On pp. 43-44, he describes

the death and military funeral of a student at the Georgia Military Institute. On a Sunday in March, 1857, after attending the Methodist Sunday School and Church in the morning, the Episcopal Church in the afternoon, and the Methodist Church again that evening he wrote that his greatest hope in life was to be a good man. He added that he felt men were not born to be great but good and useful.

On p. 46, Faw describes a fire in Marietta on Apr. 13, 1857, that destroyed many buildings,

the losses estimated at \$100,000. He wrote a notice of the fire for the Western Sentinel of Winston, N.C., and it was published. Unusual natural phenomena such as the sighting of a comet on May 20, 1857, and in the summer of 1861, and the shock of an earthquake that he felt in August, 1861 he recorded.

In June, 1857, Faw completed the examinations that General Hansell gave him on his legal studies, and the diary ceases until Sept. 25, 1857, when he arrives in Charlottesville to

Faw, Enoch

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study law at the University of Virginia. He visited Monticello and Thomas Jefferson's grave, and on p. 72 describes the monument at his grave and how old and dilapidated it looked with pieces having been broken off it by visitors who venerated Jefferson. On the following page Faw describes lectures by Professors John B. Minor and James P. Holcombe. After the entry for Oct. 9 he states that he is discontinuing the diary since he has too much to do to continue to keep it in a "creditable manner."

The diary resumes on August 31, 1858, in Marietta, Ga. He describes his first case, but by Oct. 25 he is in despair over not having regular work and contemplates possible suicide rather than face a life without sufficient work for a livelihood. Apparently his situation improved for on May 5, 1859, he reveals that he is in love, and in May, 1861, he married a young lady whom he refers to only as Nina.

On July 26, 1861, Faw recorded the reaction of the people in Marietta to the first Battle

of Manassas and being at war, and stated what he felt must be done in the Confederacy to keep from being "ingloriously subdued" and that he was considering enlisting in the Confederate Army. If he ever enlisted or was conscripted that fact is not recorded in the diary, which ends in 1861.

On pp. 86-87 brief information is given about the 4th Georgia Regiment of Infantry, and the 11th Georgia Regiment of Infantry is mentioned on pp. 90-91. On pp. 91-92, Faw reports

the number of Georgia regiments and men that Gov. Joseph E. Brown had told him on Aug. 19, 1861, were already in the Confederate Army. The reaction of his mother to the death of a cousin in the Army is recorded in her own hand on pp. 90-91.

On pp. 94-95, is described a service in the Baptist Church in Marietta that Faw and his wife attended where Stephen Foreman and one Foster, two Cherokee Indians who had been forced to migrate from Georgia to the West, preached

to a large congregation. Foreman and Foster had returned to Georgia for a meeting of the State Baptist Convention. The diary ends with that entry, but later on are recorded an account of the honeymoon of the Faws on Lookout Mountain, the names of his correspondents, his expenses from Marietta to Charlottesville and during most of his year at the University of Virginia, and two recipes.

Fawcett, Henry

Papers, 1864

Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England

XVIII-E

1 item

4-16-68

Fawcett, Henry, Papers. Cambridge, Cambridge-shire, England.

Henry Fawcett (1833-1884), British statesman, was professor of political economy at Cambridge, 1863-1884, and was elected Liberal M.P. for Brighton, 1865 and 1868, and for Hackney, 1874.

He protested on Oct. 19, 1864, to the editor of The Financial Reformer about its statements on his speech concerning taxation. He favored a combination of direct and indirect taxes, and he noted the relative effect of the current system on clerks and working men.

MSS.

2nd 14:C Fawcett, Percy Harrison, 1867-1925?
Papers, [1920?]-1953.

71 items.

Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal
Artillery from Torquay, England.

Collection contains letters
concerning the disappearance of Fawcett
in the Amazon Basin in 1925 with his
son John and a friend, Raleigh Rimmell.

Most of the letters refer to psychic
communication with the missing group.
Also included are clippings, some of
which pertain to the disappearance, and
a few other miscellaneous items. The
medium, Esther Windust, is often
mentioned.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD 30 OCT 97 37870012 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 14:C Fawcett, Percy Harrison, 1867-1925?
Papers, ... (Card 2)

1. Windust, Esther. 2. Mediums--
History. 3. Soldiers--England. 4.
Amazon River--Discovery and
exploration.

NcD 30 OCT 97 37870012 NDHYme

Fayrer, Sir Joseph

Papers, 1882-1900

London, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4 items

4-8-60

Fayrer, Sir Joseph. Papers, 1882-1900. London, England. 4 items. Sketch.

Sir Joseph Fayrer (1824-1900), British Surgeon General and writer on tropical diseases, has three short letters accompanied by a clipping on his recollections of the British Army in Sicily, Rome, Bengal, Burma, and Lucknow and its siege. A Morell MacKenzie letter thanks him for books.

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

Papers, 1809-1851

"Burwood Park," Surrey, England

34-C 70 items

1-25-65

Part of the William Baskerville Hamilton
Collection.

Fazakerley, John Nicholas. Papers, 1809-1851.
"Burwood Park," Surrey, England.

John Nicholas Fazakerley (1787-1852), son of John Fazakerley of Waring near Newbury, was descended from a Lancashire family. He studied at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1819 he purchased "Stodley," near Bampton, Devonshire, but he died at his later residence of "Burwood Park," Cobham, Surrey. In 1822 he married Eleanor Montagu, daughter of Matthew Montagu, Fourth Baron Rokeby. The marriage of her sister Jane made Fazakerley a

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

2

brother-in-law to Henry Goulburn.

Fazakerley's parliamentary career was substantial; he was M.P. for: Lincoln, 1812-1818, 1826-1830; Grimsby, 1818-1820; Tavistock, 1820; and Peterborough, 1830-1841. His political career was sufficiently successful for Lord Glenelg to offer him the governorship of Canada in 1835 and in the same year for Palmerston to offer him the embassy in Brussels. The correspondence indicates association with the reformers in the 1820's and 1830's. It consists mostly of letters addressed to Fazakerley and a

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

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few written to his wife. It forms a list of notables including James Abercromby, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Holland, Sir James Graham, Lord Hatherton, Lord Lansdowne, and others.

Information about Fazakerley appears in: Frederic Boase, Modern English Biography (Truro, 1892-1921), V, 277; and The Gentleman's Magazine, New Series, XXXVIII (Sept., 1852), 315-316. The latter includes some parliamentary election returns. Mrs. Fazakerley's family appears in John Burke, A General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

4

the British Empire (4th ed., London, 1832), II,
361-362.

In 1809 Fazakerley toured Spain and Sicily where a number of his friends were also traveling. One of his friends, who signed only "Wellesley," was a son of Marquis Wellesley according to his letter of May 17, 1809. Lord Wellesley had three children by his first wife prior to their marriage, and two of them were sons -- Henry (b. 1793 or 1794) who became an Oxford scholar, and Richard (b. ca. 1787), who became a member of Parliament.

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

5

The writer of the letters was apparently Richard Wellesley, because Henry was still quite young at that time. Two 1816 letters from "R.W." resemble the handwriting of the earlier ones, although some stylistic changes had occurred.

On May 17, 1809, Wellesley was at Cadiz, Spain, when he gave Fazakerley directions for traveling to meet him. Frederick North, later Lord Guilford, and others were at Gibraltar. The Marquis Wellesley had recently been appointed British envoy to Spain, and his son commented

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

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on this development and its reception by the Spaniards. He also noted the war news. On July 3 he gave further travel instructions to Fazakerley and reported war news. Later in the summer (Aug. 22) Wellesley was at Seville along with Gally Knight, Lord Bathurst, one Pole, and others. G. Hartopp and North were also in Spain. This letter was devoted mostly to war news.

On Oct. 21 Hartopp wrote from Girgenti, Sicily, related his travels, and noted North and Lord Amherst who were also on the island.

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

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He planned to meet Fazakerley at Palermo.

During 1810-1811 Henry Gally Knight, writer on architecture, is recorded to have traveled in Spain, Sicily, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine in company with Fazakerley and Frederick North. On Feb. 21, 1810, Knight wrote from Malta about his visit in Spain, the siege of Cadiz, and plans to tour Sicily and Greece, and to meet Fazakerley at Palermo.

In 1811 Charles Ashe à Court, later à Court Repington, was aide-de-camp to Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, commander in chief

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

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of the British forces in Sicily. He wrote (Dec.22) from Messina and described the attitude of the Sicilians to Bentinck's intervention in their politics. He also noted the recent armistice between Russia and Turkey, a factor in dating the letter.

On May 31, 1815, Lady Caroline Duff-Gordon, wife of Sir William Duff-Gordon, Second Baronet, wrote from Madrid about the pitiful condition of the Spanish soldiers, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the suicide of Samuel Whitbread, and Sir Charles Richard Vaughan's superiority over Henry Wellesley, later Baron Cowley, as

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

9

envoy to Spain. A year later (July 22, 1816) she was still in Madrid where she and her husband's circumstances were difficult.

Basil Hall, a captain in the navy and an author, accompanied Lord Amherst's Chinese embassy in 1816-1817. On Nov. 18, 1815, he reported his appointment to command a sloop that would go with the embassy. Fazakerley was considering making the journey, and Hall explained what accommodations were available.

On Aug. 25, 1815, Frederick North chatted about his coming activities, Jonville's visit,

Lady Holland, and Lepus (or Lessus) who had just returned from France.

On Dec. 5, 1815, "G.G." and his wife Pauline wrote from Rome, Italy. He discussed the anti-English sentiment in Naples and the affair of King Ferdinand's refusal to receive Lord William Bentinck, the details of the episode having come from a conversation with Bentinck.

On Jan. 3, 1816, the Comte de Cabarrus informed Fazakerley of his recent illness, the death of his wife in Spain, and his plans to join his family there.

On July 7, 1816, Richard Wellesley discussed his political orientation and the likelihood of his changing parliamentary constituencies. Noting the recent death of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he reported some anecdotes concerning him and Mrs. Sheridan. The Duke of Wellington's return was a surprise, and he effected a reconciliation with the Marquis Wellesley, his brother. References to Knight's health and disposition probably were to Henry Gally Knight, a mutual friend of Wellesley and Fazakerley. Wellesley's letter of Oct. 17 is identified

with 1816 by references to Lady Glenbervie's illness (she died early in 1817) and William Cust's election on Oct. 5 to a parliamentary seat from Lincolnshire where Fazakerley also had a constituency. Wellesley noted his health, North's activities, and Wilmot and Ward.

A letter of March, 1827, concerns the fracas at Brooks's Club between Henry Brougham and Thomas Raikes and the reception given Viscount Morpeth (later Earl of Carlisle) in the House of Lords on the occasion of his speech on Catholic emancipation. The letter is addressed

to Mrs. Fazakerley, and the references to Caroline, Henry, and Magdalen are to her sister, brother, and sister-in-law. These remarks suggest that the writer, who signed only as "E," was also a close relative. The remark "we private gentlemen" identifies him as a man. Therefore, the writer is apparently Edward Montagu, Fifth Baron Rokeby, the brother of Mrs. Fazakerley.

On April 17, 1827, a writer who signed as "W.O." discussed the King's reaction to Canning's becoming prime minister. the unkindness of the

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

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Marquis of Londonderry to the King, the probable character and composition of Canning's ministry, and its relation to the Catholic question. This letter and two others (1829 and 1831) suggest that W.O. was a member of the House of Commons*, and his letter of 1829 has references to Brooks's Club. At that time William Ord was an M.P., and his son William Henry, not yet in Parliament, was a member of Brooks's. William Ord favored Catholic emancipation, and he may be the author of these letters. The Ords were friends of

* Also the franking.

Lansdowne and Fazakerley (see Lansdowne's letter of Jan. 13, 1839). In 1838 William Oglander, Baronet, lived at Berkeley Square, the address on two of the letters, but he never sat in Parliament or was a member of Brooks's.

The Duke of Wellington became prime minister early in 1828 and reconstituted the cabinet after a crisis in May and June. At about the time of the cabinet changes, James Abercromby (later Baron Dunfermline), the judge advocate general, gave his opinion of them and of Wellington, Peel, and Sir George Murray, one

of the new ministers (ca. May, 1828). In an undated letter of 1828 Abercromby discussed the question of the disposal of the rotten borough of East Retford, Henry Brougham's political activities, and Henry Goulburn's conduct as chancellor of the exchequer.

In mid-summer 1828 Daniel O'Connell was elected to the House of Commons from County Clare. The controversy about whether or not he could be seated eventually climaxed in the Catholic Emancipation Bill. On July 7 Abercromby elaborated on the Clare election and

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

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the Irish political situation. Several months later he analyzed the situation, noting the positions of Althorp, Grey, Graham, Wellington, and Peel. Sometime early in 1829 "W.O." (William Ord?) recorded his conversations with George Tierney about O'Connell's claim and parliamentary strategy for the Catholic question. He also noted the certainty of the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and a rumor of his conversion to Catholicism, and he expressed his opinion of the Duke and Duchess.

In the spring of 1828 Henry Hallam, the historian, was in Italy. From Rome he responded (March 3) to some criticisms of his book, presumably The Constitutional History of England . . . published in 1827, and discussed Robert Southey's unfavorable review and Fazakerley's objections to the comparison of morality in Catholic and Protestant countries. Hallam also remarked about the political situation in the Italian states, his travel plans, and English ministerial politics since Canning.

On Nov. 10, 1828, Sir James Macdonald,

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

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Second Baronet, wrote from Genoa, Italy, where he was convalescing. He described scenic Genoa and its politics, and he criticized Wellington's ministry at home. Abercromby's report on the illness of Macdonald (Sept. 13) apparently referred to Sir James.

On Sept. 22, 1828, Edward Littleton, later Baron Hatherton, wrote about Macdonald's illness, the Catholic question and Ireland, and the cooperation of the Bank of England and the country banks to operate a paper currency backed with gold despite the opposition of Peel

and some provincial bankers. Some interest had been expressed in Littleton as a candidate for the speakership of the House of Commons, and he stated his position on the matter and noted the possibility of James Abercromby's candidacy.

On June 22, 1829, Abercromby discussed the recent by-election in which William Cavendish, later the Duke of Devonshire, defeated George Bankes and criticized the government's involvement.

Sir Humphry Davy, the noted physician, died

at Geneva on May 29, 1829. Lady Jane, his wife, had joined him at Rome and gone with him to Geneva. On June 26 she wrote about this last trip with her husband and recounted her recent travels.

In 1829 Henry Gally Knight published a pamphlet entitled, A Letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary . . . for Foreign Affairs, a work critical of British foreign policy as exhibited in recent relations with Greece and Portugal. Four letters of Sept. 9, 19, Oct. 2, and Nov., 7 concern this pamphlet and Knight's tour of France.

On Sept. 1, 1830, Edward Littleton wrote about his coming trip to Devonshire and Cornwall, the political sentiment in Staffordshire, and the effect of the new voter qualification rules in Ireland. He was going to attend the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway on the 15th because of William Huskisson's presence there. Huskisson was killed in an accident at the ceremony.

On Dec. 5, 1830, Viscount Milton, later Fifth Earl Fitzwilliam, explained why he wanted to retire from Parliament and noted why

Fazakerley, John Nicholas

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George Dundas did not want to replace him at Peterborough. He recalled his conversion to parliamentary reform and detailed how he would like to see it accomplished.

Richard Wellesley died at Brighton early in 1831. On Jan. 25 Mrs. Wellesley discussed his condition and also revealed his dissatisfaction with his vocational attainments. He was employed at the Stamp Office.

On Feb. 8, 1831, Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control, agreed with Fazakerley that an unidentified issue did not

justify a strong step, and he concurred on the conditions of cooperation with others, presumably other members of the cabinet. He had spoken his feelings to both Grey and Althorp.

In Sept., 1831, the Second Reform Bill was considered and passed by the House of Commons. On the 13th "W.O." reported on the situation in the House of Commons and speculated on the measure's future in the House of Lords. At this time he was visiting James Scarlett, First Baron Abinger, an old friend about whom he made some personal observations. He noted

several parliamentary candidates and the public reception of the King's coronation on the 8th.

On Nov. 4, 1831, Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, wrote about the riots at Bristol and Tiverton, Flemish acceptance and Dutch recalcitrance toward the diplomatic arrangements to establish an independent Belgium, and the outbreak of Asiatic cholera at Sunderland, the forerunner in Britain of an epidemic.

A victim of the cholera was Sir James Macdonald, Second Baronet, whose fatal illness Lansdowne recorded on June 29 and July 3, 1832.

He also remarked upon the acrimonious Irish debate in the House of Lords on the 2nd and the hostility of both O'Connell and the Orangemen to the government.

On Sept. 6, 1832, Newton Fellowes, later Earl of Portsmouth, explained his reason for holding a parliamentary seat from Andover, 1802-1820, and his disinclination to return to the House of Commons. He also noted why Fazakerley and Sir Thomas Duke Acland were unavailable for candidacy from North Devon. Fellowes was later elected in North Devon.

On Sept. 18, 1832, Viscount Sandon, later

the Second Earl of Harrowby, reported the illness and death of his uncle, Richard Ryder, a former home secretary.

In 1817 William Sturges-Bourne was a member of a parliamentary committee that considered the bastardy laws. On Oct. 4, 1832, he discussed the operation of these laws, how they might be changed, and their relation to the poor laws. The Poor Law of 1834 incorporated clauses about the problems of illegitimacy and public relief.

On Oct. 19, 1832, Lord Holland, a member of the cabinet, criticized the obstinacy of the

King of the Netherlands and justified the use of force, if necessary, to remove Dutch troops from Belgium. A few days later Britain and France agreed to coerce the Dutch.

On Nov. 2, 1832, Edward Littleton, later Lord Hatherton, wrote about his candidacy for the speakership of the House of Commons as successor to Charles Manners Sutton. At that time he had the support of Grey, Lord Wellesley, Althorp, Durham, and Hume. James Abercromby's health was thought to preclude his candidacy (he became speaker in 1835).

Five letters of 1832 concern politics in France (Jan. 28, June 8, 19, July 5, Nov. 11). They were written by a friend of Fazakerley's who was close to the royal family, and they were dated from Paris and St. Cloud, the King's residence nearby. The letter of June 8 concerns the revolt at Paris on June 5-6, and it especially indicated the writer's position (p.1) somewhere in the royal entourage. He or she signed only with initials. The elections in the summer, the arrest of the Duchesse de Berri, and other political matters were noted.

On May 22, 1835, Lord Glenelg, Secretary for War and Colonies, asked Fazakerley if he would become governor and chief commander in Canada.

In 1835 Lord Palmerston offered the British embassy at Brussels to Fazakerley who declined it. On August 13 Lord Hatherton registered his surprise at the refusal and argued for an acceptance. He also noted the favorable prospects of the Municipal Corporations Bill. The letter is dated only August 13. However, the Corporations Bill was passed in 1835, and

Britain changed envoys in Belgium late in that year. Further, Hatherton referred to speeches by Sheil on the 11th and Cumberland on the 12th; both men spoke in Parliament on those days in 1835.

The operation of the Poor Law of 1834 aroused chronic criticism. Parliament conducted a number of investigations, the first being a select committee of the House of Commons that reported in 1837 and again in 1838. The work of the select committee was the subject of four letters of Sir James Robert

George Graham (April 16, 22, 30, May 12, 1837).

On Aug. 23, 1838, Lord Hatherton discussed Dudley's journal and its destruction. He may have referred to the Earl of Dudley who died in 1833. Hatherton also described some of the recent improvements made on his estate, "Teddesley," and noted the press of parliamentary business at the close of the last session.

On Jan. 13, 1839, Lansdowne commented on the probable need for further repression in Ireland. He was recently visited by Lady Mary (Fitzclarence) Fox whose engaging

personality was revealed. Other guests were the Ords, parents of the recently deceased William Henry Ord.

On the same day Lord Fitzwilliam discussed the agitation in the great cities on the Corn Law question, commented on Gladstone's book and high church sentiment in the Church of England, and noted his and daughter Charlotte's health.

During 1838 pressure built up in the cabinet for the removal of Lord Glenelg as secretary for war and colonies. He resigned on Feb. 8,

1839, and five days later he gave Fazakerley a partial explanation of his speech in the House of Lords about his retirement.

On March 10, 1851, Fitzwilliam recalled his political association with Fazakerley and pointed out weaknesses in the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill that forbade the use of territorial designations by Roman Catholic prelates. On the next day he spoke on this question in the House of Lords.

Fearing, Mary (Hinton)

Papers, 1923-1930

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N.C.

Top of Cabs. 93-94

20 items & 2 vols.

3-20-79

Fearing, Mary (Hinton). Papers. Elizabeth
City, Pasquotank Co., N.C.

Mary (Hinton) Fearing was prominent in political, social, educational, and religious affairs in North Carolina. She served six years on the Democratic State Executive Committee, and during that time she was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1924 and 1928. She was one of the first four women delegates to represent the state at a national convention. Mrs. Fearing was also active in

Fearing, Mary (Hinton)

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the Federated Clubs of East Carolina, the Woman's Club of Elizabeth City, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Methodist Church, the State Normal School for black teachers (as a trustee), the North Carolina Educational Commission, safety education in the state, the public schools, the Federal Writers' Projects of the Works Progress Administration, highway beautification, and the National Youth Administration. In 1902 she married James Greene Fearing, a businessman in Elizabeth City.

Fearing, Mary (Hinton)

3

Biographical information appears in sketches of her husband in two histories of North Carolina, primarily in R.D.W. Connor, North Carolina: Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, Vol. IV, pp. 509-510 (copy filed with the collection).

The collection consists of small groups of letters, clippings, and printed material and of two large scrapbooks that contain numerous letters, clippings, printed items, and memorabilia. This material relates almost entirely to the Democratic National Conventions of 1924 and 1928

Fearing, Mary (Hinton)

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and to related electoral and political activity, especially in North Carolina. There are letters from and about Democratic leaders on both the national and state levels. The clippings, especially those in the scrapbooks, also concern local politics in Mrs. Fearing's home region as related to these two national conventions and elections. Most of the material is in the scrapbooks. Scrapbook I, 1923-1929, relates almost entirely to the Democratic Convention of 1924. Scrapbook II, 1928-1930, concerns almost

Fearing, Mary (Hinton)

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exclusively the Democratic National Convention of 1928 and the political activities of North Carolina Democrats before and after the convention. Attitudes toward prohibition and the Catholic Church pervade the collection. References to several women besides Mrs. Fearing who were prominent in the Democratic Party in North Carolina appear in the papers, especially Mrs. Palmer Jerman.

MSS.

Ovsz. Box 42

Feaster family.

Papers, 1755-1860.

133 items.

Fairfield District, S.C. family of
planters.

Collection contains mainly legal
items, such as deeds and land grants.
The evolution of a tract of land in
S.C., 1755, may be traced to the Civil
War.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

1. Planters--South Carolina. 2. Land
titles. 3. Legal documents--South
Carolina. 4. Fairfield County
(S.C.)

NcD

30 OCT 97

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NDHYme

MSS.

Featherston, Lucius Horace, 1814-1886.
Papers, 1877-1900 bulk 1880-1882.

2 items.

**SHELF
LOCATION:**

Sect. A

Lawyer and judge.

Letterpress copybook (17 p. used)
consisting chiefly of letters, 1880-
1882, to Col. J. W. Nelms, former
Governor J. E. Brown, General J. B.
Gordon, and Governor A. H. Colquitt,
some of which solicit support for
Featherston's possible nomination to
the Georgia Superior Court and discuss
the incumbent, Judge Buchanan. Other
letters concern taxes and land owned by
Featherston. The clipping, 1877,
contains a letter Featherston wrote to
the Editor of the NEWNAN (?) HERALD
about the homestead laws and other
proposed alterations of the Georgia

NcD 21 JUN 88 18116555 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Featherston, Lucius Horace, 1814-1886.
Papers, 1877-1900 bulk 1880-1882. . . .
(Card 2)
constitution.

1. Georgia--Politics and government.
2. Brown, Joseph E. (Joseph Emerson),
1821-1894.
3. Gordon, John Brown,
1832-1904.
4. Colquitt, Alfred Holt,
1824-1894.
5. Judges--Appointment,
qualifications, tenure, etc.--Georgia.
6. Georgia--Constitutional law.
7. Homestead law--Georgia.
8. Genre:
Letterpress copybooks. I. Place:
Georgia--Coweta County--Newnan.

Fechner, Gustav Theodor

Papers, 1880

Leipzig, Germany

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item
History of Medicine--MSS.Div.

4-8-60

Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

Records, 1917-1945

Atlanta, Fulton Co., Ga.

18-I

938 items

4-28-71

Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Records.
Atlanta, Fulton Co., Ga.

These records of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia, contain items dealing with the civilian or "home front" aspects of the United States during the two World Wars and their relationship to the war effort. Contained in the small body of World War I items is Savings Bonds publicity material. Of interest are posters, cartoons, and anti-German propaganda sheets, all aimed at increased bond sales. World War II material is more

Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

2

abundant and presents a broad view of civilian life. There is data on Atlanta during the war years, material on rationing, including ration books and coupons, and samples of savings bonds advertising. Also included are clippings and articles on various industries such as rubber, sugar, and shipbuilding. Material on wages and hours is presented in the form of clippings and documents from the U.S. Department of Labor and the National War Labor Board.

MSS.

x

Feilding, Cecilia, Lady, 1845-1919.

Diary, 1885 Dec. 3-1886 May 3.

2 items (.1 lin. ft.).

Wife of Viscount Feilding, 9th Earl of Denbigh.

Diary (350 p.) and typed transcript describing a voyage to India and the social and religious life of a British Army officer's wife near Poona. Lady Feilding's description of the voyage aboard the troopship CROCODILE includes the bad conditions as well as entertainment on ship. Enroute to India they stopped at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and the Red Sea, and then went on to Bombay, Kirkee, and Poona.

MSS.

x

Feilding, Cecilia, Lady, 1845-1919.
Diary, ... (Card 2)

1. Genre: Diaries. 2. Women--
Diaries. 3. India--Description and
travel. 4. India--Social life and
customs. 5. Poona (India). 6.
Officers' wives--India. 7. Denbigh,
Rudolph Feilding, 9th Earl of b. 1859.
8. India--History--British occupation,
1765-1947.

NcD

03 DEC 90

22767997

NDHYme

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION

Sect. A;

F-1246

F-1247

F-1248

Feimster, Abner.

Papers, 1799-1873.

9 items.

General merchant and postmaster in
Liberty, Iredell County, N.C.

Miscellaneous personal and business
papers, including 2 daybooks (1799-
1810, 1820-1836) and a ledger (1820-
1840). Includes references to the
elections of Howell Cobb as governor of
Georgia and Elijah Webb Chastain to the
House of Representatives, as well as to
the presidential election of 1840. Also
includes a will (1834 Jan. 16) of James
Guy of Iredell County.

NcD

08 JUL 87

16145752

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Feimster, Abner.
Papers, 1799-1873. ...

(Card 2)

1. General stores--North Carolina.
2. Iredell County (N.C.)--Commerce.
3. Cobb, Howell, 1815-1868.
4. Chastain, Elijah Webb, 1813-1874.
5. Presidents--United States--Elections--1840.
6. Georgia--Politics and government.
7. Guy, James, of Iredell County, N.C., fl. 1834.
- I. Place: North Carolina--Iredell County--Liberty.

Feldman, Herbert H. S.

NUCMC

Papers, ca. 1954-1976

Karachi, Pakistan

34-C

13 volumes and 2 items

8-3-81

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

Feldman, Herbert H. S. Papers. Karachi,
Pakistan

Herbert H. S. Feldman (1910-1976), British writer, lawyer and businessman, was born at London, England. He was employed prior to 1940 in the legal department of an oil company. He served to the rank of major in the Royal Artillery, British Army, 1940-1946. He was a civil servant in the pre-partition governments of India and Pakistan, and after 1947 he handled claims adjustments in Pakistan for

Feldman, Herbert H. S.

2

international insurance firms. He was married to a high-born Pakistani, Nishat Hyat, and had one son.

Feldman was an informed student of current governmental and international affairs of Pakistan. He benefitted from many high-level contacts among members of the international diplomatic and business community in the country, as well as numerous contacts among Pakistani government and social figures. His writings on Pakistan, which are well-regarded

Feldman, Herbert H. S.

3

in the academic community, include the books A Constitution for Pakistan (1955), Karachi Through a Hundred Years (1960), Revolution in Pakistan (1967), From Crisis to Crisis (1972), and The End and the Beginning (1976), all published by Oxford University Press.

The collection consists primarily of 13 volumes of diaries which concentrate on the years 1960-1976. The entries, supplemented by many newspaper clippings, reflect Feldman's wide-ranging interest in world affairs, cul-

Feldman, Herbert H. S.

4

ture, education and history. The most significant and abundant information is about Pakistan, with particular attention to the country's politics, international affairs (including extensive coverage of India-Pakistan relations, and of the India-Pakistan conflicts of 1965 and 1971), culture, education, economics and business, journalism, major public personalities, and history. Aspects of Feldman's personal life, especially his family affairs, are discussed as well, though there

Feldman, Herbert H. S.

5

is little mention of his daily business activities.

The diaries are arranged chronologically, with Volumes I and II appearing together in the first volume. The pages for Volumes IV-XII are numbered in a consecutive sequence. Volumes I-XIII were indexed by Feldman, but the indexing is incomplete for many topics covered, is sometimes inaccurate, and is inconsistent in the headings used -- still, it is a valuable aid in using the materials. In

Feldman, Herbert H. S.

6

addition, some entries (particularly for Volumes I and II) refer to newspaper articles (especially from the Karachi Dawn, the New York Times, and The Times of London) rather than Feldman's own comments -- in this way the diaries are also useful for accessing information in other contemporary sources.

The information folder and another folder (in the first box of the collection) contain some biographical and bibliographical materials relating to Feldman; a list of abbreviations

Feldman, Herbert H. S.

7

used in the diaries (greatly expanded from the list supplied by Feldman); a list of the diaries, indicating their time coverage and pagination; and other miscellaneous materials relating to the collection or its cataloging.

Feldman, Robert Craig

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Felix, David H.H.

Papers, 1929-1946.

1200 items (1.6 linear ft.).

Chairman of the Socialist Party in Philadelphia in the 1930's.

Consists of correspondence, pictures, printed material, subject files, writings and speeches concerning Felix's role as chairman of the Socialist Party in Philadelphia during the 1930's and 1940's. The Pictures and Printed Material series give insight into the International Conference of the Labour and Socialist International, Paris, 1933. Mimeographed reports of speeches delivered to the conference and a photograph album of prominent participants is included.

The Subject Files series contains

NcD 21 JUL 94 30803801 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Felix, David H.H.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

files from the Socialist Party Campaign Committee and the National Executive Committee, which include correspondence and printed materials. The Correspondence series relates to "Debating the News"; a radio program broadcast by WPEN in Philadelphia during the 1930's. In addition, the Writings and Speeches Series contains radio speeches from the program.

1. International Conference of the Labour and Socialist International (1933: Paris, France). 2. Philadelphia (Pa.)--Politics and government. 3. Socialist Party (U.S.). Pennsylvania.

NcD

21 JUL 94

30803801

NDHYme

MSS.

6th 12:D Felmet, Joseph Andrew.

Papers, 1947-1983 (bulk 1948-1950)
157 items.

Winston-Salem (Forsyth Co.), N.C.
conscientious objector.

Collection is mostly made up of
correspondence related to Felmet's
applications to take the bar exam in
N.C. and the denials under the moral
character rule. He was convicted of
two violations of the Selective Service
Act of 1940, and three violations of
segregation laws in Florida and North
Carolina. Felmet was among the first
to become involved in activities for
the protection of workers' rights and
racial equality. Also included is a
pamphlet entitled "We Challenged
Jim Crow," by George Houser and

NcD 30 OCT 97 37869802 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 12:D Felmet, Joseph Andrew.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Bayard Rustin.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

1. Conscientious objectors. 2. Race
discrimination--Florida. 3. Race
discrimination--North Carolina. 4.
Segregation--Florida. 5. Segregation--
North Carolina. 6. Draft--United
States. 7. Civil rights movements--
Florida. 8. Civil rights movements--
North Carolina. I. Hauser, George.
II. Rustin, Bayard, 1912-1987.

NcD

30 OCT 97

37869802

NDHYme

MSS.

6th 6:A, 6th 17:B (1-9-79)
Fendall, Philip Ricard, 1794-1868.
Letters, 1779-1916.
13 items.

Attorney, of Alexandria (formerly Alexandria Co., now Arlington Co.), Va., and Washington, D.C.

Letters concerning personal and political matters. One is a letter secretly written to President James K. Polk by Mrs. P. R. Fendall on 1845, July 4, expressing her bitterness over the failure of Polk to renew the appointment of her husband as U.S. District Attorney for D.C. and her objection to the spoils system of politics. (These are copies of letters. The originals are in miscellaneous other locations.)

NcD 19981201 #40421935 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 6:A, 6th 17:B (1-9-79)

Fendall, Philip Ricard, 1794-1868.

Letters, ... (Card 2)

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

**Addition to Philip Ricard Fendall
Papers, 1658-1962.**

***hab**

**1. Fendall, Philip Ricard, Mrs. 2.
Attorneys--Correspondence. 3. United
States--Politics and government--1845-
1849. I. Polk, James K., (James Knox),
1795-1849.**

NcD

19981201

#40421935

NDHYme

Fendall, Philip Ricard

Papers, 1658-1962

Alexandria, Va. and Washington, D. C.

21-I 37

85 items

5 items added, 5-14-58

11-5-33

145 items added, 9-10-67

270 items added, 10-15-68

119 items added, 2-28-71

Fendall, Philip Ricard. Papers, 1658-1962.
Alexandria, Va. and Washington, D. C.

Fendall (1795-1868) was a prominent attorney of Washington, who had family connections and contacts with many of the important families of Virginia. He was the son of Philip Ricard Fendall (also a lawyer) and Mary Lee, sister of Henry Lee and aunt of Robert E. Lee. Fendall was a Whig, and as such had contacts with such fellow-Whigs as Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore. Many of the letters are very valuable for their comment on political matters.

Fendall, Philip Ricard

2

5 items added 5-14-58: Five routine letters, the one from Thomas Ap C. Jones in 1841 being a letter of introduction to Fendall for Thomas Hock.

145 items added, 9-10-67, are Xerox copies of many Fendall letters and documents, 1658-1962, from ten libraries in the United States. These repositories are indicated on the copies, which were collected by Colonel William G. Fendall, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Autograph file cards have been made for the important correspondents.

Fendall, Philip Ricard

3

This addition concerns Whig politics, the collecting of books, the writing of the life of James Madison, and family matters pertaining to the friends and the children of Philip Ricard Fendall.

The first copy is the deed for Cold Spring Manor in 1658 to Josias Fendall, who not only was colonial governor of Maryland but led an unsuccessful revolt against the colonial government of that province.

Copies of two letters pertain to Philip Ricard Fendall (1734-ca. 1802), father of Philip Ricard Fendall. They are business in character,

Fendall, Philip Ricard

4

concerning shipping, speculation in Kentucky lands, and estate problems of Elizabeth Lee Fendall.

The early papers of this addition pertain to Whig politics and fund raising in the 1820's. Young Philip Fendall began a life long friendship with Peter Force, who sold the Whig National Journal to George Watterston, P. R. Fendall, and John Agg in 1830. (Watterston became the first librarian of the Library of Congress; Agg, an able political reporter, has clippings in the ~~Johnston-McMullin~~ MSS. in this

Riggs

Fendall, Philip Ricard

5

department.) Young Fendall was a correspondent of Mathew Carey, the Philadelphia publisher who was also an ardent Whig.

Philip Ricard Fendall was a collector of books, as his correspondence with booksellers William Gowans, William Gray, George Palmer Putnam, and Charles B. Norton shows. His estate inventory in 1869 lists a library worth \$7000. (Peter Force was collecting materials for American Archives published in this period.) On March 10, 1858, comment is made on the miserable binding used by the Library of Congress.

Fendall, Philip Ricard

6

Another friend of Fendall, William Cabell Rives, published a life of James Madison, 1859-1869. This brought a search in the 1860's for a good portrait of this subject. Nicholas P. Trist on Feb. 7, 1866, wrote a long letter on portraits of Madison as well as commented on his last days at "Montpelier."

Evidently Fendall remained loyal to the Union. His sons were divided, Lieutenant James R. Y. Fendall becoming an officer in the C. S. Marine Corps. He was captured and imprisoned in New Orleans in 1864-1865. Meanwhile

Fendall, Philip Ricard

7

Captain Philip Ricard Fendall, Jr., fought with the U. S. Marines while Clarence Fendall worked in the U. S. Coast Survey, but compiled maps for the U. S. Navy during the Civil War.

119 items, added 2-28-71, are Xerox copies of the correspondence and papers of Philip Ricard Fendall gathered by Colonel William Fendall from many manuscript repositories in the United States.

The papers add to the subjects of the original collection, rather than introduce new materials. Whig politics are foremost in the

Fendall, Philip Ricard

8

early correspondence, with two series of letters, those to U.S. Senator Samuel Lewis Southard of New Jersey from Fendall and from Richard Rush of Pennsylvania to Fendall. In 1830 memoranda on the reorganization of the National Journal reveal the Whig backing of that newspaper.

Philip Ricard Fendall was the cousin of Edmund Jennings Lee of Virginia and his brothers Cassius, Richard Henry, and Charles Henry Lee, as well as of Albert Gallatin Brown of Mississippi. Their letters are with this

addition.

Henry Clay, the Anti-Masonic Party, purchases for Fendall's library, the Washington National Monument Society, Columbian College, Princeton Univerwity, William Cabell Rives, and the publication of Madison's writings are among the many interests covered in the Fendall papers

Reginald, the son of Philip Richard Fendall, continued his father's work for the American Colonization Society. Three letters in 1892 disclose continued migration of Negroes to

Fendall, Philip Ricard

10

Africa and the state of the Society at that
date.

^d
Fensall, Phillip Ricard

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Fenimore Family.

Fenimore Family Papers, 1805-1890s. -- 489 items.
(.8 linear ft.)

Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

Shelf location: 3-C

Family from Burlington, N.J., area also resident in Philadelphia, Pa. -- Business letters to Philadelphia lawyer Jason Laurance Fenimore (1796-1869), 1834-1856; family letters, 1820s-1890s, mostly pre-1860; genealogy; ephemera; poems, and volumes.

Fenimore Family. (card 2)
Fenimore Family Papers, 1805-1980s.

Topics include: business in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in law banking, railroads, coal and timber land, mining, and navigation; farm and family life in Philadelphia and in Burlington, N.J. area; diaries, 1830s-1890s, including women's diaries.

Purchase, 1985.

Accessioned 10-24-86

Fennell, E.D.

Papers, 1849-1864

Darien, McIntosh Co., Ga.

Section A

9 items

1-22-57

GUIDE

Fennell, E.D. Papers, 1849-1864. Darien,
McIntosh Co., Ga. Cab. 3 Sketch

The Fennell papers are chiefly those of a cotton plantation overseer turned Confederate soldier. He wrote five letters to his wife, C.E. Fennell, from Jan. 1863, to Jan., 1864, from Camp Darant and Camp Walton, S.C., commenting on food shortages, prices of horses, hogs, and corn, hardships of camp life, desertions, and elections among the soldiers.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Fenton, A. W. [?]

Papers, ca. 1893-1894

n. p.

Section A

1 item

4-14-61

Fenton, A. W. [?]. Papers, ca. 1893-1894.
n. p.

An 82-page typed account of secession (1860-1861), possibly by A. W. Fenton, entitled "A Retrospect. How the States of the Federal Union, North and South, met the Crisis of 1861."

This paper consists, for the most part, of a state-by-state account of how the secession crisis was met.

Fenton begins by accusing arch conspirators of withdrawing S. C. from the Union in Dec., 1860, using the presidential election of

Abraham Lincoln during the preceding month as a pretext. The writer's opinionated tone throughout is strongly pro-Northern, anti-Southern, anti-secession, and anti-slavery. He discusses politics, government, and war preparations in the U. S., the C. S. A. and each state, along with a number of politicians and generals.

On pp. 58-59 is a message by John Letcher (1813-1884). On p. 47 is an extract of a letter by Franklin Pierce (1804-1869) to Jefferson Davis (1808-1889).

Fenton, A. W. [?]

3

Fenton's paper contains no original contribution to knowledge, and it is hardly surprising that somebody wrote on the front cover that the MS. was unpublished.

Féréol, Louis Henri Felix

Papers, n. d.

Paris, France

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Ferguson, John

See

Fagerson, John

Ferguson, Samuel Wragg

Papers, 1863-1948

Greenville, Greenville Co., Mississippi

Cab. 66

11 items

6-2-41

1 item and 1 volume
added, 11-28-72

Ferguson, Samuel Wragg. Papers. Greenville,
Greenville Co., Mississippi

Ferguson, appointed a cadet from South Carolina, graduated from West Point in 1852. He resigned in March, 1861, to join the Confederate service and saw considerable action during the next two years. Although a brigadier-general, he was never given a responsible command since his superiors objected to much of his conduct.

Most of these papers are military dispatches concerned with troop movements and supplies.

Ferguson, Samuel Wragg

2

After the war Ferguson lived in Greenville, Mississippi, where he was president of the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners. He died February 3, 1917. [Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., West Point in the Confederacy, 335.]

1 item and 1 volume added, 11-28-72: The volume is the 155-page manuscript entitled, "Memoirs of Samuel Wragg Ferguson." Ferguson initially wrote the memoirs in 1900, while he was in Duran, Ecuador. In 1902, he revised the manuscript and typed a copy for his son, DuGue.

The first two chapters tell of Ferguson's early life. Genealogical information on the Ferguson, Barker, and Wragg families; his boyhood in South Carolina and experiences in school; plantation life; slaves; and an attempted slave insurrection in Charleston in 1822, are discussed in Chapter One. Ferguson's career as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point is the topic of the second chapter. He described the usual exploits of cadets and spoke of several future generals, such as Philip

Sheridan and Hamilton Hawkins.

Fergusons' career in the U.S. Army, 1857-1861, was spent primarily in the states of Kansas and Utah. In the third chapter he gives an account of the conditions in Kansas, noting particularly the atmosphere of lawlessness. Ferguson was in the 2nd Dragoons, which was ordered on an expedition against the Mormons. The regiment saw little action, though.

In the last two chapters Ferguson wrote of his Civil War experiences in the C.S.A. Army,

Ferguson, Samuel Wragg

5

after his resignation from the U.S. Army. Throughout this narrative he mentioned numerous Confederate generals. He was involved in the First Battle of Manassas, Shiloh, skirmishes with Sherman's Army in Mississippi, the Atlanta Campaign, and other minor skirmishes. In May, 1865, he resigned from the Army, having risen from the rank of first lieutenant to brigadier general.

Included with the volume is a letter dated June 16, 1948, written by John Noble, Jr. to

Ferguson, Samuel Wragg

6

T. Ferguson Locke, a grandson of Samuel Wragg Ferguson. In the letter Noble expressed the enjoyment he received from reading the "Memoirs."

Ferguson, Sir William

Papers, 1857-1865

London, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

2 items

4-8-60

Ferguson, Sir William. Papers, 1857-1865.
London, England. 2 items. Sketch.

See picture file for portrait.

Ferguson Family

Papers, 1874-1900

Wake County, North Carolina

Cab. 98

5 items & 1 vol.

6-19-74

Ferguson Family. Papers. Wake County, North
Carolina

The principal item in this collection is an account book of 1874-1877 that has J. G. Ferguson's name on the front cover. It contains ledger and journal entries from March, 1874, to May, 1875, for a general store and commission business at Wake Forest. During this period it had several owners: H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton as Bryant & Stratton (April 1, 1874); H. W. Barton and John Jones as Barton & Jones

Ferguson Family

2

(March 1, 1875), Barton withdrawing a month later; Warren Reed a partner (Jan. 31, 1875); John Jones, 1874-1875; and "A. B." (Feb. 1, 1875). J. G. Ferguson's relationship to these men is uncertain. He signed the note of April 15, 1875, stating that Barton had withdrawn and that Jones would continue the business. Some accounts of late 1874 are for book sales.

The latter pages of the volume contain the "Rules and Regulations of Mt. Pleasant Masonic School" and some tuition accounts of 1877 for

Ferguson Family

3

it. The school was apparently in the Kelvin Grove community, for the family names of students can be found there in the directory noted below.

There are two photographs: Anderson Ferguson (c. 1900) and Anderson Ferguson and family (Aug., 1894).

A letter from James Ferguson is dated Aug. 20, 1876. Betty Ann Ferguson's will is undated.

J. G. Ferguson and A. Ferguson are listed as farmers with a postal address at Kelvin Grove,

Ferguson Family

4

Wake County, by Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1897.

Fernekes, Frank A.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Ferrar, Wilson and Robertson

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

2nd 83:E Ferrebee, Sarah Eliza, d. 1866.

Papers, 1832-1921.

143 items.

Schoolteacher from Hampshire Co. and Mineral Co., W.Va. Amanda E. (Ferrebee) Welch was probably her sister.

Collection includes family letters of Sarah Eliza Ferrebee and Amanda E. (Ferrebee) Welch. These contain some information on the prices of agricultural products. Also included are invitations, announcements, poetry, legal papers, financial papers, an agreement by Lucretia (Coffin) Mott to teach in a common school, and a program listing the Confederate veterans of Hampshire Co. who were given Crosses of Honor by the

NcD 25 JUN 98 39352948 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 83:E Ferrebee, Sarah Eliza, d. 1866.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Ferrebee, Sarah Eliza, 1866. 2.
Welch, Amanda E. Ferrebee. 3. Mott,
Lucretia, 1793-1880. 4. United
Daughters of the Confederacy. 5.
Soldiers--Awards. 6. Agricultural
prices--West Virginia. 7. Genre: Legal
documents. I. Welch, Amanda E.
Ferrebee.

Ferrebee, Sarah Eliza, and Amanda E. (Ferrebee)
Welch. Papers. Hampshire Co. and Mineral Co.,
West Virginia

These letters primarily concern Sarah Eliza Ferrebee, a school teacher who died in 1866, and Amanda E. (Ferrebee) Welch, probably Sarah's sister who married Lewis F. C. Welch in 1866 and had a daughter, Lillie. The letters, some of which contain information on the prices of agricultural products, were written by various relatives, mainly cousins and aunts. In the miscel-

Ferrebee, Sarah Eliza, and Amanda E.

2

(Ferrebee) Welch

Many are poetry, invitations and announcements, legal papers, and financial papers. Included are an agreement of March 16, 1860, by Lucretia (Coffin) Mott to teach in a common school and a program listing the Confederate veterans from Hampshire County, West Virginia, who were given Crosses of Honor by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Ferrel, George

See Van Metre, George W.

Ferrel, William

DS

Papers, 1857-1899

Washington, D.C.

22-E

208 items

4-30-65

Reported to the National Union Catalog as part
of the George W. VanMetre Collection.

Ferrel, William. Papers, 1857-1899.

Washington, D.C.

The papers of Professor William Ferrel (1819-1891) noted American meteorologist, were formed from the George Van Meter MSS. on 4-30-65. The Ferrel family was from Berkeley County, Virginia. Dr. George Ferrel settled with his wife, Catherine, at Hedgesville. Their daughter, Rosa Alice, married George Van Metre, the county surveyor. In a letter of September 22, 1891, from Missouri where Professor William Ferrel died, it is stated that he had left his trunk,

Ferrel, William

2

papers, and watch to Mrs. Catherine Ferrel, who in turn passed them to her daughter, with whom the manuscripts remained until after 1943.

The William Ferrel papers concern his career after he left Virginia for Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Washington, D.C. The letters are written by eminent scientists from many countries. They begin with an excellent comment on Jan. 2, 1857, by Joseph Henry on the winds, the tides, and the currents of the ocean, together with comment on an essay by Ferrel. A directive by Commander Charles Henry Davis

Ferrel, William

3

(1807-1877), U.S.N., Superintendent of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, orders Ferrel and Simon Newcomb to proceed to observe an eclipse of the sun on July 18, 1860, at Cumberland House, Hudson's Bay Company, Canada. Two photographs of this eclipse are with the papers.

The subsequent correspondence concerns the career and publications of Professor Ferrel with the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Signal Office, as well as his writings and pub-

Ferrel, William

4

lications. He received many letters from Europe on meteorological subjects, particularly from Austrian and German colleagues. Thomas Russell writes on March 3, 1888, from Washington, D.C., of the foundation of the National Geographic Society. From Professor Appel on January 25, 1887, comes an account of Bethany College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the alma mater of Professor Ferrel. Among the nine surviving fragments (holograph manuscripts and miscellaneous mathematical calculations) are

Ferrel, William

5

parts of Ferrel's publications.

Correspondents include Cleveland Abbe, Edmund Douglas Archibald, Charles Francis Adams, Sir George Biddell Airy, Buys Ballot, Leon Teisserenc de Bort, Ottavio Zanotti Bianco, Charles Henry Davis, W.W. Davis, W. Doherek, Joseph David Everett, Charles James Faulkner, Jr., Wendell Phillips Garrison, Benjamin A. Gould, Asa Gray, Adolphus Washington Greeley, Julius von Hann, Samuel Haughton, William Babcock Hazen, Henry Hennessey, E. Lartique,

Ferrel, William

6

J. Lüroth, Jules Maurer, Carlile Pollock
Patterson, Benjamin Peirce, Thomas Russell, Max
Schumann, A. Sprung, John William Strutt (Lord
Rayleigh), Emil Tasse[?], Robert Tennent,
Sophus Tromholt, Frank Waldo, and Charles
Augustus Young.

Bills and receipts give details of Professor
Ferrel's personal and scientific life.

Pictures of scientific friends include A.
Sprung, Buys Ballot, and two unidentified
scientists from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Ferrell, Timothy K.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Ferriday Family

L- 1425

Papers, 1864-1896

Adams and Claiborne Cos., Miss., and
Easton, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania

1 vol.

7-3-41

Recataloged, 3-10-76

Ferriday Family. Papers. Adams and Claiborne
Cos., Miss., and Easton, Northampton Co.,
Pennsylvania

The Ferridays owned a plantation either at Natchez, Mississippi, or somewhere in that region, and they also had property in Iowa and Wisconsin. Since they traveled to and from Easton, Pennsylvania, to Natchez, Davenport, Iowa, and Hudson, Wisconsin, it is probable that Easton was their home. Their Account Book, 1864-1896, has two distinct parts.

Ferriday Family

2

The first part is a "Daybook" for March, 1864, to June, 1867 (pp. 1-20 and next to last page). W. C. and Emily A. Ferriday are the principal persons involved in the accounts, but J. C., Robert F., and Caroline Ferriday are also included. Their personal accounts include the plantation, land in Iowa and Wisconsin, other investments, and personal expenses. The plantation accounts sometimes involve large sums of money. An overseer apparently managed the plantation. His salary is recorded (p.13), and his name is often in the accounts. The

Ferriday Family

3

accounts include numerous entries for "fer-riage", so the plantation may have been across the river in Louisiana.

There is an entry on page three for funds sent to Caroline Ferriday at Madeley, Shropshire, England. The Ferridays in this account book are almost surely related to the Ferridays of Shropshire. A William Ferriday operated a coal mine there around 1740 (A History of Shropshire in The Victoria History of England), and in 1824 Robert Ferriday, Esq., lived at the Hay, an ancient residence near Madeley

Ferriday Family

4

(The Shropshire Gazetteer. . . London: T. Gregory, 1824, p. 285).

The second part of the volume contains agricultural accounts of 1895-1896, mostly for laborers (or tenants?). Pendleton Ferriday of Port Gibson, Mississippi, seems to have been the principal person involved, and the farms were at Grand Gulf and Pick Place.

When this volume was cataloged in 1941, it was attributed to James H. Gordon. P. (or C.) A. Gordon's name appears on the front flyleaf. The connection of this volume with James A.

Ferriday Family

5

Gordon's Stock Book, 1883-1885, is unclear.

Ferrus, Guillaume Marie André

Papers, n. d.

Paris, France

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

MSS.

X

Ferver, Rachael.

Diary, 1928, Jan. 1-Dec. 31.

1 v. (319p.).

Housewife from Youngstown, Ohio living near Tokyo and Yokohama, Japan, with her husband George Ferver, a businessman.

Chiefly records her social life in urban Japan as part of the foreign community. Also includes some contact with Japanese professionals, servants, and society. References include social life in Youngstown, Ohio; a transcontinental train trip; visits to the Grand Canyon and in California; the voyage to Japan; housekeeping; Tokyo and Yokohama; and entertainment, sports such as sailing, and other activities in Japan.

NcD

20 OCT 90

22540400

NDHYme

SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

X

**Ferver, Rachael.
Diary, ...**

(Card 2)

**1. Housewives--Japan. 2. Japan--
Social life and customs. 3. Youngstown
(Ohio)--Social life and customs. 4.
United States--Description and travel.
5. Amusements--Japan. 6. Grand Canyon
(Ariz.). 7. California--Description
and travel. 8. Voyages and travels.
9. Sailing--Japan.**

NcD

20 OCT 90

22540400

NDHYme

Fessenden, William Pitt

Papers, 1862-1869

Portland, Cumberland Co., Me.

Section A

3 items

7 items added, 3-21-52

11-14-51

2 items added, 8-23-72

1 item added, 12-1-82

Fessenden, William Pitt. Papers, 1862-1869
Washington, D.C. 7 items. Sketch.

These items are three letters from Adam Gurowski, a Polish count who served as translator in the State Dept. from 1861 to 1863. He opposes the amendment to increase the staff of the U.S. Legation in Brussels, attacks the alleged practices of the U.S. minister to Belgium, Henry Shelton Sanford, and claims that Leopold I was more responsible than Louis Napoleon for Maximilian going to Mexico.

Fessenden, Wm. Pitt

Sketch (2)

7 items added 3-21-52. These include a letter written to Fessenden in Jan. 1862 protesting against the construction being given a recent tariff act; a letter from Gurowski, probably written in 1864, in which he reports to Fessenden what he has heard about Charles Sumner's attitude toward Sanford's mission and King Leopold; a letter of Robt. Bolling which criticizes the policy of the secessionists of Va. but opposes the provision in the Va. Constitution of 1868 for Negro suffrage; letter from Joshua Nye of Nashville, Tenn. attacking Fessenden for his vote during the impeachment proceedings against Andrew John-

Fessenden, Wm. Pitt

Sketch (3)

son; letter of condolence written by Joseph Carr of Raleigh in 1869 to Gen. Francis Fessenden after the death of his father.

2 items added, 8-23-72: Letters to Fessenden concerning political matters and international relations. Writings on September 9, 1863, Solomon Foot of Vermont discussed his state's elections and expressed confidence that Maine would soon follow Vermont in defeating the Copperhead faction. C. K. Tuckerman wrote from Athens, Greece, on May 22, 1869, to inquire

Fessenden, William Pitt

4

about the security of his position in the diplomatic service, noting that President Grant might be persuaded to replace him with Samuel Gridley Howe. He also commented on relations between Turkey and Greece and the possibility of diplomatic intervention by the United States in their problems.

1 item added, 12-1-82: Letter of Feb. 2, 1863, from Lieut. Col. A. S. Chadbourne of the 88th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers stationed at a camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn. He expresses

Fessenden, William Pitt

5

his desire that Congress pass the bill authorizing the President to arm and equip Negro regiments that would have white officers. He requests that if this happens he help him try to secure a commission in one of the regiments. He says his present position is pleasant but that he would like to help the black man "vindicate his manhood."

Festerman, Levi A.

Papers, 1861

Rowan County, North Carolina

Section A

1 item

1-15-73

Festerman, Levi A. Papers. Rowan County,
North Carolina

Levi A. Festerman seems to have been an enlisted man in the Confederate Army. The content of the letter indicates that he probably was from Rowan County, North Carolina.

The letter, dated July 24, 1861, was written by Festerman to his family. In it he related his experiences in the first Battle of Manassas, as well as giving information on men killed and wounded.

MSS.
x

Fetter, Frank Whitson, 1899-
Papers, 1902-1992 (bulk 1920-1980).
68,400 items.

American economist.

Correspondence, diaries and journals,
calendars, college and university
course materials, published books,
articles and book reviews, and
production materials, all relating to

the life and career of Frank Whitson
Fetter, an economist whose specialty
was international monetary issues.
Also includes research materials, notes
from lectures and speeches, financial
papers, pictures, microfilm, and a
scrapbook.

Unprocessed
from accession
in record.

*pj

NCD 23 MAY 95 32527109 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Fetter, Frank Whitson, 1899-
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Fetter, Frank Whitson, 1899-
2. Economists--Correspondence. 3. Commerce. 4. International trade. 5. World politics. 6. International economic relations. 7. Monetary policy--Great Britain. 8. Monetary policy--South America. 9. Finance. 10. Banks and banking, Central. 11. Economic policy. 12. Economics--Study and teaching. 13. United States--Economic policy. 14. Europe--Economic policy. 15. United States--Politics and government. 16. Genre: Diaries.

Nc D

23 MAY 95

32527109

NDHYme

MSS.

6th 6:D Few, Mary Reamey (Thomas)

Papers, 1942-1970.

1000 items.

Leader in the national Republican Party. Few served on the National Republican Executive Committee; was vice-chairman of the N.C. Republican Executive Committee and was involved in the Women's Republican Club of America as well as a number of other organizations.

Collection consists of the correspondence, memorabilia, pamphlets, clippings, photographs, and printed materials amassed by Few in her capacity as a leader in the Party. Items include materials concerning N.C. state politics, campaign strategies, political support, the

NcD 21 APR 98 38991435 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 6:D Few, Mary Reamey (Thomas)

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

New Deal and other issues; photos of Philadelphia hotels; a copy of Eisenhower's 1955 State of the Union Address; cards from prominent Republicans; and Republican Party news releases. Printed matter highlights the national conventions, and includes such items as hand-outs, souvenir volumes, buttons saying "I LIKE IKE," "I'M DAFT ABOUT TAFT," and "IT'S TIME FOR NIXON," and documents on the workings of a presidential campaign.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

MSS.

6th 6:D

Few, Mary Reamey (Thomas)

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Few, Mary Reamey (Thomas)
2. Women's Republican Club of America.
3. Republican National Committee (U.S.)
4. Republican Party (U.S. : 1854-)--History--20th century.
5. Campaign literature--History--20th century.
6. Campaign literature--North Carolina.
7. Campaign literature--Republican.
8. Campaign literature--United States.
9. Elections--United States--History--20th century.
10. Presidents--United States--Election.
11. North Carolina--Politics and government--20th century.
12. Genre: Photographs.
1. Eisenhower, Dwight D. (Dwight David), 1890-1969.

NcD

21 APR 98

38991435

NDHYme

Few, William

C

Papers, 1779-1809

v.p. (New York and Georgia)

Section A

2 items (trans. from C.C.
Jones books)

11-26-41

5 items added, 4-12-52

7 items added, 10-29-52

3 items added, 1-8-68

The first of these letters is a request on Few's part for implements and supplies, and the second, written from the U. S. Loan Office, concerns a draft for his office expenses.

5 items added 4-12-52. These include a letter from Benjamin Few on May 14, 1786 to Governor Edward Telfair of Georgia regarding the danger of the Georgia frontier being overrun by Indians and

Few, William.

2

the extent to which the militia and citizens on the frontier were lacking in arms, and letters from Wm. Few, who was elected as a U.S. senator for Ga. in 1788. In Aug. of that year he reported from N.Y. on the struggle over the location of the national capital. In Aug. 1789 he wrote from N.Y. relative to troubles with the Creeks in Ga., and on Jan. 1, 1791 wrote from Philadelphia to Joseph Clay of Ga. about a conversation he had with Sec. of War Knox concerning the opening of trade between the

Few, William

3

whites and Creeks in Ga. He also mentions in this letter several bills under consideration in the First Congress.

7 items added 10-29-52. These include a letter of June 2, 1779 from Benj. Few in Richmond Co., Ga., to Gen. Benj. Lincoln--Few says he has just returned with some militiamen from a trip to Burke Co. to disperse some parties of the enemy, took some of their officers prisoners, and defeated a small party of the Florida Scout; order from Wm. Few to

Few, William

4

John Walton, co. surveyor of Richmond Co., concerning the surveying of a tract of land; deed of sale from John Cobb to Ignatius Few in 1789 for 70 slaves; letter of June 7, 1796 from Ignatius Few to Godfrey Zimmermas about the shipment of some cotton for Few's brother Wm.; letter from Wm. Few in 1799 to Edward Telfair asking him to accept cotton for some money owed Few and to ship that cotton to Few in New York.

3 items added, 1-8-68: A summons for Ignatius Few (July 1, 1786); a bill from

Few, William

5

William Few to William Howard concerning
Edward and Josiah Telfair (Oct. 12, 1802); and
an indenture between Ignatius Few and Walker
Harndon (Sept. 27, 1809).

Few, William Preston

See Duke University Archives

MSS.

2nd 90:F

Box 3

Pew, William W., d. 1839.

Papers, 1837-1839 and n.d..

13 items.

Lawyer and soldier from Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania.

Diary, maps, clippings, and

miscellany concerning William Pew. In

his diary (1837, Jan. 19-1839 June 2),

Pew documented his aspirations to

become an officer in the U.S. armed

service, his appointment to the First

Infantry in 1838, and his travels and

activities in Florida during the Second

Seminole War. One clipping describes

his regiment's military operations in

Florida. A clipping of Pew's

eulogy is also included. Manuscript

maps include the plan of Fort Roger

NCD

25

APR 97

36806057

NDHyme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 90:F Box 3

Pew, William W., d. 1839.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Jones and a map of Middle Florida by
Captain Hoffman of the 6th Infantry
showing the route of the column
commanded by General Andrew Jackson.

*mjd

1. United States. Army. Infantry,
1st. 2. Seminole War, 2d, 1835-1842--
Maps. 3. Seminole War, 2d, 1835-1842.
4. Fort Roger James (Fla.) 5. Florida
--History--1821-1865. 6. Genre:
Diaries.

NcD

25 APR 97

36806057

NDHYme

Ficklen, John

Letters, 1844-1849

Falmouth, Stafford Co., Virginia

Section A

10 items

2 items added 1-20-65

7-5-46

Ficklen, John. Letters, 1844-1849.
Falmouth, Virginia.

Letters of John Ficklen to Sally A. Slaughter of Waylandsburgh, Virginia, whom he later married. The letters are concerned with local gossip. In 1849 John Ficklen, then living in Fredericksburg, made a trip to Halifax; there are several letters to his wife from this period telling of his traveling experiences.

2 items, added 1-20-65, are personal letters written by John Ficklen on Jan. 21 and Apr. 21, of 1846.

D.S.

Field, John W.

Letters and papers. 1824 (1829-1923)1933

Chincoteague, Accomack Co., Va.

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of Manuscripts as Field Family Papers)

Cab. 77

504 items

GUIDE

Correspondence of the Field and McMaster families, allied by the marriage of Elizabeth Ann McMaster to John D. Field.

The earliest letters are to Elizabeth in Accomac Co., from her brother, William S. McMaster, in Ohio. He describes with great enthusiasm the countryside and growing prospects and activities of the Ohio region, especially of Cincinnati. Between 1835 and

1840 there are letters to Elizabeth from L.H. K. McMaster and his family in the Missouri Territory placing emphasis on the growth and prosperity of Hannibal and Dubuque.

There are indications that Elizabeth and John D. Field were married late in 1834 or early in 1835. They had a child in 1836. The only Civil War item in the collection is a typewritten record of the court-martial of

"Dr. John Fields of Sandy Hill, Worcester Co., Maryland" for inciting a Union soldier to desert. The case was thrown out of the court since Field was not a member of the armed ~~in~~ forces but was simply a civilian attending under contract the members of Smith's Independent Maryland Cavalry. It seems probable that this Fields and John D. Field were the same person, but there is no explanation of

the discrepancy in addresses.

Beginning in the 1870's there are a large number of legal documents, especially land surveys, concerning the ownership of land on Chincoteague and Assoteague Islands by John W. Field and Samuel M. Field, sons of John D. Field. Through several succeeding years there is material concerning the ownership of these lands and the conveyancing of a por-

tion of them on the tip of Assateague Island to the U.S. government for the purpose of erecting a lighthouse and life-saving station.

After the turn of the century there was litigation concerning oyster-planting rights to lands off the lower tip of Assateague Island. Samuel B. Field (son of John W. Field) claimed the lands by accretion. Two pamphlets in the collection contain a brief and a full

Field, John W.

-6-

account of the case.

The McMasters are represented in this collection chiefly by letters of John S. McMaster (1859-1924) to relatives concerning family history. This material falls roughly between the years 1900 and 1920 and is valuable for its information on the Eastern Shore and on Francis Makemie, the founder of the Presbyterian church in America.

A post card (Aug. 19, 1919) carries a picture of "Only," the ante-bellum home of Henry A. Wise near Onancock, Accomac Co., Va.

Included also in this collection are a large number of newspaper clippings probably collected by John S. McMaster. Among them are articles on Virginia and Maryland genealogy, political figures, and fruit and vegetable culture. There are a number of "Josh Billings" articles and one facsimile of the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser for August, 1773.

Several manuscript volumes include memoranda, legal notebook, account book, and composition book.

Field Family

See Field, John W.

Field-Musgrave Family

Online as

NUCMC

Papers, 1739-1966

Musgrave, Anthony, Sir

Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass.; and
East Grinstead, Sussex, England

22-G

2,164 items & 13 vols.

SEE SHELF LIST

1 vol. added, 7-19-67

2 items & 1 vol. added, 12-14-70

1 item added, 8-28-73

1 item added, 2-3-75

7-1-63

Field-Musgrave Family. Papers, 1739-1966.
Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass.; and East
Grinstead, Sussex, England

The Field-Musgrave Papers are those of Sir Anthony Musgrave (1828-1888) and his wife Jeanie Lucinda (Field) Musgrave (1833-1920). They include various journals, letters, and scrapbooks of the Field and Hopkins families of the U. S. and the Musgrave family of the West Indies and England.

The portion of the collection labeled *genealogy* will give a key to many of the early

writers.

The American section of the papers begins in 1739 with the death of John Sergeant in Massachusetts; the Musgrave letters in May, 1803, at Montserrat in the West Indies with the letter of Henry Dyott to his wife Nelly.

The two focal characters in the manuscripts are David Dudley Field and Sir Anthony Musgrave, his son-in-law. One of the ablest lawyers and law reformers of his day, Field (1805-1894), was the son of the Reverend David Dudley Field (1781-1867) of Haddam, Conn., and Stockbridge, Mass.

Field-Musgrave Family

3

David Dudley Field's letters begin in 1819 when his father was called to the Stockbridge Church and continue until 1840. He wrote about religion particularly the rise of the Unitarian Church; about his studies at school and Williams College; about his family in Stockbridge; and about his early career in New York. In the Williams College letters he refers to Dr. Edwin Dorr Griffin (1770-1837), President of the College, to student life and problems, and to Professor P. K. Kellogg. See also Field's "Recollections of My Early Life, Written in the Spring of 1832"

Field-Musgrave Family

4

for comment on Williams College; it is filed among the journals and recollections. Among the bills and receipts are Field's accounts of his expenses for seven terms at the college, 1821-1824. This correspondence contains glimpses of early Stockbridge. On July 27, 1825, David writes from Albany, N. Y., where he briefly studied law with Mr. Harmanus Bleecker. He soon went to New York to the law firm of Messrs. Sedgwick, who were from Stockbridge. Here he writes to his father of the opportunities to be found in New York, of his brother Timothy

Field-Musgrave Family

5

entering the proposed new Naval Academy, and of Commander Thomas McDonough's funeral procession. A notable letter of Jan. 13, 1826, discusses the rise of Unitarianism, the address of Henry Ware, the views of the authoress Catharine Maria Sedgwick, and the character of William Cullen Bryant in contrast to the more violent Unitarianism of Henry Dwight Sedgwick and Robert Sedgwick.

David Dudley Field had met Mark and Harry Hopkins while a student at Williams College (Aug. 22, 1822). He kept up a correspondence

Field-Musgrave Family

6

with them in the 1820's when he mentions their cousin, Jane Lucinda Hopkins, whom he married on Oct. 26, 1829. These letters refer to many Stockbridge people and give a picture of social life.

To his father on Aug. 24, 1826, David Dudley writes of Herman Melville, the friend of his brother, Timothy, in the Navy in Boston.

Mark Hopkins was briefly in New York around 1828. Jane Lucinda wrote to her cousin Mary at Dr. Strong's in Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 20, 1828, when Mary was attending Catharine Esther Beecher's famous school.

Field-Musgrave Family

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David Dudley Field compiled five codes of New York laws for whose adoption he fought for many years. These codes, civil, penal, and criminal, were to become models for many other American states. By 1850 Field's correspondence included such names as Benjamin Silliman, Millard Fillmore, Chas. O'Connor, and John Campbell, First Baron Campbell. Professor Mittermaier of Heidelberg on Dec. 1, 1850, writes to Field of law reform in Germany and on the

Field-Musgrave Family

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lethargy of the German people in political affairs.

David Dudley Field went to Europe at the end of 1850. William Hawes writes on Dec. 13, 1850, from London on questions involved in business law. Hawes became in 1854 the author of Observations on Unlimited and Limited Liability; and Suggestions for the Improvement of the Law of Partnership. On July 25, 1851, Sir George Bramwell writes to Field on the reform of British Law. To Sir Erskine Perry, Field sent on Jan. 29, 1857, a summary of the present state

of American Statute Law on married women.

The letters in these years contain the signatures of William Maxwell Evarts, Robert Dale Owen, and Nathaniel Park Willis. Cyrus Field begins letters to brother David Field on April 20, 1861. During the crisis at the beginning of the Civil War there are no letters giving information of the political activities of Mr. Field and on Republican politics. Stephen Johnson Field, another brother of David, is appointed Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1863.

David Dudley Field and Jane (Hopkins) Field had two children: David Dudley Field III (Nov. 28, 1830-Aug. 18, 1880) and Jeanie Lucinda Field (1833-1920). Their mother died in 1836. Mr. Field then married a family friend, Mrs. Harriet Davidson who died in 1864. Again Mr. Field remarried, this time Mrs. Mary Carr. She died in 1876.

Most of the correspondence from the war years is missing. Mrs. Field wrote a graphic letter on July 21, 1863, on the New York draft riots. An invitation from General A. E. Burnside in 1864

Field-Musgrave Family

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is followed in July, 1865, by correspondence with Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton on the promotion of Captain Paul A. Oliver of the 5th New York Regiment. A draft of a letter by General Joseph Hooker is included.

By 1865 David Dudley Field had completed his codification of New York law, and he then began work on an international code. He listed in 1866 his writings to that date, a list which included nine volumes on law reform in New York and a scrapbook. Draft Outlines of an International Code was published in 1872, with the

Field-Musgrave Family

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help of Austin Abbott, Howard P. Wilds, Charles F. Stone, and President F. A. P. Barnard of Columbia University. This volume was first published in 1872, a second edition appearing in 1876. An incomplete manuscript of the volume is filed with this collection. An explanation of the manuscript appears in the correspondence relative to its acquisition that is filed with the manuscript. Content and title vary somewhat between the editions of 1872 and 1876. From 1866 on until his death, David Dudley Field went to Europe

each year to attend conferences on International Law (See his manuscript journals).

In 1866 a conference was held in Manchester, England, by the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, one section of which was on International Law. A number of letters result from this conference which concern maritime law and admiralty courts. Sir Harry Verney, Frederic Hill, Sir Rowland Hill, John Rolf, Henry Thring, Samuel Warren, and Edward William Cox, among others, write to Mr. Field at the conclusion of the conference. Another

Field-Musgrave Family

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correspondent at this time was Cassius C. Clay, U. S. Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Russia.

Meanwhile, Cyrus Field had been promoting the Atlantic Cable. A few items relative to the construction of the Atlantic Cable are in the correspondence of 1866, especially among the letters in Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook. See Charter for this cable with the Field-Musgrave MSS.* He met the governor of Newfoundland, Sir Anthony Musgrave, of a distinguished family from the Barbados, formerly of the Musgrave family of Edenhall, County Cumberland, England.

*Pic. Cab. II, 1

Field-Musgrave Family

15

Mrs. Cyrus Field introduced her niece, Jeanie Lucinda, to this handsome widower. The first note written to Jeanie Field by Sir Anthony is dated June 26, 1868, and he writes to Mrs. Cyrus Field, [Mary Bryan (Stone) Field] on Oct. 18, 1869.

Sir Anthony was transferred to British Columbia in 1869, when he had a bad accident. He refers to his "wounded foot" on May 11, 1870, when he writes of plans for his wedding to Jeanie Field. David Dudley Field accompanied his daughter to San Francisco for the wedding.

Field-Musgrave Family

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From this point, the papers are the family correspondence between David Dudley Field and the family of Sir Anthony Musgrave for over twenty years.

In October, 1873, David Dudley Field is in London for the Social Science Congress, and his correspondence contains miscellaneous social letters, including those from Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth and Daniel van Eck, the Dutch statesman. He went on to Calcutta, where his correspondents include Mary Carpenter, philanthropist, and Major General Henry Renny.

By 1874 Sir Anthony Musgrave* had used his experience in colonial administration to write a number of pamphlets in political economy. These writings concern tariff, free trade, silver, gold, and the general subject of the nature of capital. To him come letters from Sir Richard Davies Hanson, Chief Justice of South Australia; Charles Henry Pearson, colonial administrator and historian; Henry Dunning Macleod, lawyer and economist; and Frederick Locker-Lampson, poet. Sir Arthur writes long letters to Mr. Field, Sir William Stanley

* Musgrave as an economist is discussed in Craufurd D. W. Goodwin, Economic Enquiry in Australia (Durham, N. C., 1966)

Jevons, the economist, Sir Richard Hanson, H. V. Poor, Chas. Pearson, Lord Kimberley, Professor William Edward Hearn, Professor Arthur Latham Perry, and the Pall Mall Budget. Pearson refers to the debate at Melbourne on the question of a second legislative chamber to the government.

On May 12, 1874, Musgrave notes the printing of his review of John Stuart Mill's chapter on "Fundamental Propositions Respecting Capital," and also the sending of an essay to the Contemporary Review. Sir Anthony argues that gold is not wealth but merely a medium of exchange.

He regards gold as the most certain and permanent type of capital. On Dec. 20, 1875, Baron Blachford, a recent colonial secretary, comments on Musgrave's recent pamphlet, Studies in Political Economy, and criticizes Mill's writings.

Blachford refers to an earlier letter to Musgrave and to the latter's notes on this letter. These notes by Musgrave appear as a long draft letter of 1875. This draft letter (over 15 pp.) is a long discussion of monetary questions (filed with the correspondence). On August 24, 1875, William S. Jevons, a noted economist,

reports general reactions from other economists to Musgrave's article on political economy in the Contemporary Review, and he also comments on Musgrave's pamphlet, Economic Fallacies. Jevons then remarks on one of his own pamphlets and on his book that is now with the publisher. On Feb. 21, 1876, Jevons states his opinion of Mill and is especially critical of the Logic, a work about which he is presently writing a critique. The letters noted in this paragraph are filed in the folder with Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook.

Among the pamphlets in the Field-Musgrave

MSS. are three of Sir Anthony's works on economics: the introduction to Studies in Political Economy (1874), What is Capital? (1874), and Economic Fallacies (1885). Numerous contemporary reviews of Musgrave's writings can be found among the newspaper clippings in the Sir Anthony Musgrave Scrapbook, 1874-1881. They include discussions of Musgrave's statements about John Stuart Mill. A few newspaper clippings contain articles and addresses by contemporary economists such as William S. Jevons, Bonamy Price, and David Ames Wells. See either the index of the

scrapbook or the Autograph File for dates and locations.

John Chapman, owner of the Westminster Review, writes about the publication of one of Musgrave's articles on economics in letters of July 31, Aug. 24, Sept. 11, Oct. 19, 21, 1886. On July 31 Chapman also discusses the political orientation of the Westminster Review. Six pamphlets from about 1887 concern the formation of the Westminster Review Company and the beginning of the publication in April, 1887, of a monthly series of the magazine. Chapman's

letters contain comment on the formation of the new company and the issuance of the new monthly magazines.

David Dudley Field in Sept., 1874, was in Paris as honorary president of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations.

In Nov. 1876, Sir Anthony Musgrave goes to Jamaica as governor.

On Oct. 25, 1877, George Cadwalader writes from California an appreciation of David Dudley Field's work on the Civil Code, which California had adopted on March 21, 1872. Mr. Field continued his trips to Europe every year. On August

Field-Musgrave Family

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19, 1878, Labraque-Bordenave was a correspondent in regard to the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations. The only son of Mr. Field died in Aug., 1880, a tragedy which grieved him deeply.

Sir Anthony Musgrave became involved in securing a copy of the portrait of Queen Victoria by Angeli for Jamaica. Charles Cox, Eden Upton Eddis, the portrait painter, Robert A. Muller, and the Secretary to Queen Victoria, Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, write in regard to the matter

Correspondents up to 1880 include Goldwin

Smith, Thomas Adolphus Trollope, J. H. Siddons, and John Wodehouse, Lord Kimberley.

The influence of David Dudley Field's work with legal codes appears in several letters of 1896 and 1898 when Henry Martyn Field is working on his brother's biography. On August 12 and 26 Wilber Fisk Sanders, lawyer and former senator from Montana, comments on the Montana code that he considers as being substantially the legislation prepared by Field. On January 12, 1898, Thomas Gaskell Shearman, prominent lawyer in New York City, states his opinion that Field's

codes were adopted in whole or in part by twenty-seven states and territories. In addition, the principles of his code of civil procedure, especially its doctrine of the fusion of law and equity, have entered the codes of other states. The states that adopted Field's codes were those where the process of legal reform was a constructive one rather than an unsystematic discarding of useless forms. On Feb. 10, 1898, Macgrane Coxe, lawyer and recent U. S. minister to Guatemala, reports on the extensive use of Field's codes in that country, a fact testified

to by its chief justice. In the folder of newspaper clippings there is a list that someone compiled of the states which adopted all or part of Field's codes.

In 1873 Field reviews his career in legal reform. This review appears in the form of a twelve-page letter addressed to Stephen J. Field on February 22, 1873. It is a printed pamphlet. In Field's diary of 1875, he states his future plans for legal work and reflects on his past work with his legal codes (Sept. 28). In 1879 Field gave an address, "Codes of New York

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and Codification in General," at Buffalo. This speech appears as a newspaper clipping in the Sir Anthony Musgrave Scrapbook, 1874-1881, pp. 56-57.

The folder of miscellaneous papers contains an undated eleven-page document entitled, "Synopsis of the Answers to the Circular of the State Bar Association." It includes the answers from various lawyers in New York to questions on the codification of the state's laws. Another undated paper (2½ pp.) has a discussion of reasons for codifying the common law.

Field's legal work is discussed by Stephen Abbott, noted lawyer, in his pamphlet, The Work of David Dudley Field, a reprint from the Review of Reviews of May, 1894

A world rule by law, disarmament, contraband, the right of search on the seas, and British recognition of Confederate belligerency are subjects of a letter of December 24, 1870, from Charles Sumner to Field. This letter is filed in the folder with Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook.

International law and Anglo-American relations is the subject of a letter of July 8, 1898,

from Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, professor and author. Woolsey notes the present cordial relations between the United States and Britain and states his opinion that the basis of their future common action will arise not from a treaty of alliance but from a treaty of arbitration such as the one negotiated by Secretary of State Richard Olney on the Venezuelan-British Guiana boundary dispute. Such agreements, he asserts, are more likely to result in rules of international law than any other agency, because the English mind is more satisfied by adjudicated

cases than by ethical theories.

Field was one of the first members of both the Institut de Droit International and the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations. The Association held its first conference at Brussels in Oct., 1873. Both the Association and the Institut are included in a draft or copy of six resolutions for the Association that are in the handwriting of Pasquale Stanislao Mancini, Italian statesman (Oct., 1873). These resolutions concern the future work of these two international legal

organizations. A printed pamphlet of 1895 apparently comes from the Association, which held annual conferences. It includes a report of the executive committee, a report by the committee on arbitration, Professor Alessandro Corsi's proposed rules for an international court of arbitration, and a financial statement for 1893-1894. The title page is partly missing. The Association's forthcoming conference at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, in 1878, is discussed in August by Sir Travers Twiss, noted jurist. On August 27, 1874, Sir Edward S.

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Creasy, former chief justice of Ceylon, sends to Field a précis of an address which he plans to give in Geneva where the Association and Institut are soon to meet. He is unable to attend, however (letter of Aug. 31 in folder of Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook). The précis is titled "Utilitarianism as the Test, Though Not the Source of International Law." It is enclosed in Creasy's letter on page thirty-five of Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook. Field frequently mentions the Association and the Institut in his diaries but not often in detail.

The Hague Peace Conference of 1899 is discussed on July 24, 1899, by Andrew Dickson White, chief of the U. S. delegation. The protocol is to be signed in a few days, and White discusses the accomplishments of the conference.

The propagation of the doctrine of personal representation in government by the Reform League is discussed on July 17, 1868, by Thomas Hare, English political reformer. Hare acknowledges Field's introduction of him to Simon Sterne, American lawyer and author of Representative Government and Personal Representation, and he comments on Sterne's work at a

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conference of the Reform League (letter is filed in the folder with Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook).

Reform of the municipal government of large cities is the subject of a seven-page letter by Field on July 30, 1893. It is addressed to R. E. Jenkins, vice chairman of the Committee on City Government, who has requested this statement on behalf of the World's Congress Auxiliary. Jenkins may be the Robert Edwin Jenkins who is active in law, government, and reform in Chicago. Topics of the statement include voter qualifications and registration, the nomination of candidates, the desirable number

of elective offices, the mayor-alderman system, the personal liability of officials for malversation, the use of a referendum, and the judiciary.

Sir Anthony Musgrave (1828-1888) held several administrative offices in the West Indies before becoming administrator at St. Vincent in 1861 and lieutenant governor in 1862. Thereafter he became governor of Newfoundland (1864) governor of British Columbia (1869), lieutenant governor of Natal (1872), governor of South Australia (1873), governor in chief and captain

general of Jamaica (1877), and governor and commander in chief of Queensland (1883).

Sir Anthony's administrative papers begin with his job at St. Vincent and continue into the governorship of Queensland. There are one or more useful documents from most of these colonies, especially from Natal. However, the bulk of the correspondence is from Jamaica and Australia.

The manuscripts for the governorship of Jamaica include all the years of Musgrave's service from 1877 to 1883. They are primarily

drafts, usually autograph drafts, of the dispatches and confidential letters that Sir Anthony sent to successive secretaries of state for the colonies in London. Occasionally correspondence from London is included, sometimes in cipher only. The notations of Sir Edward Noel Walker, successively assistant colonial secretary and colonial secretary at Kingston, often appear on the documents. Other departmental administrators occasionally are involved in these papers. Lists of their names can usually be found in the annual volumes of Whitaker's Al-

manack. The colonial secretaries to whom Sir Anthony addressed his correspondence were successively the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Earl of Derby.

Various political and constitutional questions are involved in the cases of the schooner Florence. This vessel carried a cargo of weapons and was detained at Kingston until it posted bond. Sir Anthony took this action in accordance with the British policy of preventing shipments of arms from or through the colonies. The

Spanish colonies, especially Cuba, were frequent targets of such activities. The owner of the Florence then sued Musgrave as a private citizen, not as governor. Sir Anthony detained the schooner soon after his arrival in Jamaica, and he and the attorney general apparently overlooked a similar court action in 1870 when Governor Sir John Grant was successfully prosecuted in the case of the La Have. Musgrave lost the case (Pulido vs. Musgrave) in the Jamaican courts, and the legal authorities in England could offer no assistance. The court ruling in Pulido vs. Mus-

grave appears in newspaper clippings that are filed in the Sir Anthony Musgrave Scrapbook, 1874-1881, pp. 36-40. The damages and costs amounted to a considerable sum for which Musgrave was charged. The Colonial Office in London insisted that Jamaica pay either all or one-half of these costs. Musgrave protested that the Florence case arose from a national, not a colonial, policy and that London should bear the expense. Further, the Jamaicans, even the more loyal supporters of the administration, were adamant against paying the charges. The

Colonial Office pressed the issue despite strong objections from Musgrave. Two official members of the Legislative Council resigned and were followed by all the unofficial members. The Governor had to replace the official members, and the Legislative Council proceeded without the unofficial ones and paid half of the damages in the Florence case. Sir Anthony warned that the opposition was using the Florence issue as a means to agitate for the revision of the colony's constitution. This agitation, reported the Governor, was backed by the sugar planters who

wanted to replace royal government with that of the local sugar planting oligarchy. Although Musgrave realized the weaknesses of the present system of government, he saw no alternative to ruling Jamaica as a crown colony. Local independence would retard the progress already made and would subject the mass of the population to rule by the sugar planters. Another aspect of the case was the principle of protecting a colonial governor from civil suits against his official acts. Legislation corrected this situation. The extensive correspondence on the

Florence case extends from mid-1877 to the end of 1882.

The problem of immigration of laborers into Jamaica, especially from India, also illustrated Musgrave's views on social and constitutional questions. Several letters of late September and October, 1877, concern proposals for the colonization, rather than the temporary indenture, of laborers and for the public financing of immigration. The Governor reported on these proposals and stated his objections. On March 24, 1879, a local official explained his belief that immigration was not the answer to the labor

problems of the sugar planters, and he also suggested how the local labor supply might be better utilized. On March 26, Sir Anthony agreed that immigration was no panacea, and he opposed subsidizing it with public funds for the benefit of a few sugar planters, especially since public revenue came primarily from taxation of the Negro population. A subsidy was supported by the West India Committee in London, a group that Musgrave regarded as the representative of the sugar planters (see also letter of July 2, 1879). According to the letters of March 26 and June

20, the Colonial Office did not take Musgrave's advice. Immigration and the labor problem are subjects of a number of clippings from Jamaican newspapers. These clippings are in the Sir Anthony Musgrave Scrapbook, 1874-1881, especially pp. 24-25, 41-55.

The membership of the Legislative Council concerned Governor Musgrave. On May 7, 1878, he advised the addition of three official and three unofficial members. The small number of the latter and their ties with the sugar planting interest enabled them to act together against

the government. His letter of September 24 contained six nominees with comment on each of them. Among the nominees was Edward Noel Walker. Two men declined, and Musgrave advised no substitutions. On April 8, 1881, the Governor nominated and discussed three more persons. In 1883 the resignations from the Legislative Council over the Florence case raised questions about its legality, and on Jan. 22 Henry H. Hocking, the colony's attorney general, stated his opinion on how legally to operate it in the absence of the unofficial members. On the same date Sir Anthony

discussed this question and advised modifications in the Orders in Council of 1865 and 1869.

The judicial system was partially reorganized during Musgrave's administration. On Nov. 7, 1877, he advised the addition of a third member to the Supreme Court and a reduction in the number of district courts. Further comment on the Supreme Court appeared in letters of April 24, Dec. 14, 1878, and April 9, 1879. The district courts suffered from unfortunate appointments to the bench as exemplified in the case of Robert Baird (letter of Feb. 6, 1879). On Nov. 8, 1877,

Musgrave reported on the use of a new law on predial larceny that instituted flogging as a means of reducing the problem of petty depredations in the countryside.

Colonial defence caused concern, especially toward the end of Musgrave's administration. On June 8, 1878, he reported in detail on the lack of men and weapons in the colony and presented some corrective proposals. In the summer and fall of 1881 a committee was formed to report on local defense, but problems of protocol caused delay. On February 13, 1882, the Governor

forwarded a local committee's report on the measures necessary for fortifying Port Royal, and he explained why he regarded this problem as a national rather than a Jamaican concern. On December 22, 1882, Sir Anthony asked for changes in the schedule of troop movements so that Jamaica would not be without Negro forces. This action seemed necessary because of unrest among the Negro population, a disturbance that Musgrave partially attributed to unwise public agitation over the Florence case. He remarked on this occasion that Jamaica was as unfitted for

responsible government now as it was in 1865 when the old constitution was abrogated.

The customs system of Jamaica was the subject of a report by Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, on March 1, 1882 (enclosed in Musgrave's dispatch of March 8). This report had three parts: principles of the customs administration; the number, classification, pay, and discipline of the staff; and the rules and practice in cases involving fine and confiscation.

Commercial relations with the United States and Canada were noted in two letters. On June

7, 1882, Sir Anthony related unofficial news that Canada seemed interested in a reciprocal reduction of tariff duties--perhaps a lowering or removal of rates on flour, fish, lumber, and other items in exchange for like concessions on sugar, rum, and fruit. The Governor asked permission to visit Ottawa for informal conversations during his forthcoming trip to the U. S. He looked to North America for future markets, especially for the growing fruit industry. In 1883 Britain and the U. S. were negotiating a convention on merchant shipping, and on Feb. 24

Musgrave reported his and the collector general's approval of the treaty's extension to Jamaica.

In 1879 the Colonial Office warned the Jamaicans about the exportation of munitions and the outfitting of expeditions to Cuba. Cuban exiles were busy in Jamaica, among them the noted revolutionaries, Antonio Maceo and Calixto García Iñiguez. The dispatch and memoranda on the Cuban problem bear the handwriting and initial of Lieutenant Governor Edward Newton (Aug. 14-15, 23, 1879).

On January 24, 1883, Musgrave asked for a

new appointment so that he could escape the strain of the most laborious government which he had administered. In 1877 reports from the newspapers and the West India Committee led Sir Anthony to expect maladministration in Jamaica. Soon after arrival at Kingston he appointed a Civil Service Commission to investigate the government, and on June 23, 1879, he discussed the outcome of its work and his own experience. The Governor reported favorably on the local administration and charged that the West India Committee, an ally of the sugar

planters, wanted to brand the Jamaican government as corrupt in order to effect a change in the constitution of the colony.

Other topics from Jamaica are: Edward Noel Walker (letters of April 13, 1881; Jan. 24, 1883); a Mr. Hyams, apparently Abraham Hyams, author of a volume on Jamaica in 1874 (letters of Aug. 24, Sept. 23, 1878); a Jamaican subsidy for the West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Sept. 21, 1878); and Major General J. R. Mann, Director of Roads (March 24, April 5, 1879).

Newspaper clippings relating to various

aspects of the social, economic, and political affairs of Jamaica appear in the Sir Anthony Musgrave Scrapbook, 1874-1881. See also the folder of loose newspaper clippings.

Periodical articles about Jamaica in 1878 and 1892 are the subject of three letters.

"England's Mission," an article by Gladstone, appears in the September, 1878, issue of the Nineteenth Century. In this article Gladstone criticizes the resumption of royal control of Jamaica in the 1860's as the reestablishment of an arbitrary power which even the good char-

acter of its governors cannot entirely neutralize. On Sept. 24, 1878, Sir Anthony writes to Gladstone and criticizes responsible government as it existed on the island prior to the 1860's. On October 16 Gladstone answers Musgrave's letter and defends his remarks. This correspondence is filed in the folder of Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook. In March, 1892, "The Colonial Judge," an article by Frederic Conde Williams of the Jamaican judiciary, appears in the National Review. On April 4 and 10 former Lieutenant Governor Edward Newton criticizes

this article in which he has discovered references to Sir Anthony and the Florence cases.

A small group of letters from 1872 concerns administration, native policy, and the constitution of Natal where Sir Anthony served as lieutenant governor. In a long letter of Sept. 23, 1872, Musgrave explained his difficulties with the Legislative Council which he accused of using the economy issue as a political tool. He also criticized the policies and procedures of the elective members of the Execu-

tive Council whom he expected to attempt to revise the colonial charter. Sir Anthony doubted that either responsible government or confederation with South Africa were suitable for Natal where rule as a crown colony seemed the only present solution. Among the officials and councillors discussed were: R. E. Ridley, John T. Polkinghorne, David Erskine, Theophilus Shepstone, John Ayliff, and Sir Michael H. Gallwey. On Oct. 9 Musgrave reported on the passage of the Supply Bill of 1872 and its relationship to the issue of revising the colony's

charter. On Dec. 17 he concurred with a bill to enlarge the Legislative Council, and he differentiated between the legislators from the coastal and interior regions, the latter being the source of considerable trouble for the government. Sir Anthony also explained why he now advised a withdrawal of the New or Supplementary Charter as requested by the Legislative Council.

Native policy in Natal is the subject of several manuscripts. A petition of 1872 included the subjects of elementary education for the

natives, encouragement of their settlement on plantations instead of in exclusive native areas, the abolition of polygamy, and the gradual assimilation of native law into colonial law. William K. Macrorie, Bishop of Maritzburg, and others petitioned for various reforms in the policy toward native marriage, and Musgrave replied to them on August 8, 1872. There is also a copy of his reply in 1872 to a memorial on the abolition of polygamy. Several printed documents of the Legislative Council concern native marriages. See also the newspaper clippings for an article from a Maritzburg paper

on various social and political matters.

Relations between Natal, the Transvaal, and the Zulus, figured in Musgrave's letter of October 30, 1872, to Thomas François Burgers, President of the South African Republic (the Transvaal). This letter and its enclosures of 1861 and 1872 concern the history of Umtonga, a rebellious son of Panda, the Zulu King.

Umtonga was a rival of Cetewayo, another son and the eventual successor of Panda, and took refuge at various times in both Natal and the South

African Republic. A disputed cession of Zulu territory between Natal and the Zulus to the Republic was involved with Umtonga's case. Enclosures in Musgrave's letter include correspondence between Natal and Cetewayo in 1861 and 1872.

Sir Anthony went to British Columbia as governor in 1869. On-June 17, 1869, Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies, advised Musgrave how to treat the important and delicate issue of the incorporation of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada. British

Columbia joined the Dominion in 1871.

The correspondence of 1910-1911 contains correspondence about Anglican mission work among the miners and loggers in British Columbia. Lady Musgrave donates the funds for a boat to be used by the Columbia Coast Mission, Inc. The resulting correspondence includes some description of the work of this mission, and there are an eight-page pamphlet and also a broadside which were sent with the letters. See the letters of July 1, Aug. 17, Oct. 28, 1910; Feb. 21, April 13, 1911. On March 7 and 11, 1913, Jocelyn

Perkins, general secretary of the British Columbia Church Aid Society, comments on plans for the new Anglican Theological College of British Columbia.

Canadian legislatures and Canadian Prime Minister Sir John Alexander Macdonald are criticized on June 10, 1889, by Goldwin Smith, noted historian, who charges them with truckling to the Irish vote. Several legislatures have passed resolutions in favor of the disunion of Ireland from Great Britain.

For Newfoundland there are Musgrave's official instructions as governor dated August 29, 1864. Miscellaneous addresses and memorials of 1864-1869 are routine. The Newfoundland fisheries are the subject of two unbound volumes of documents and correspondence that were printed for the use of the Colonial Office. The earliest volume (72 pp.; August, 1862) concerns the Convention of June 19, 1860, between France and Great Britain and contains documents of 1860-1862. The later volume (82 pp.; March, 1869) has documents of 1864-1869 which include cor-

respondence of Governor Musgrave, the Foreign Office, and the Colonial Office. Both volumes are filed with the printed material. Llewellyn Jones, Anglican Bishop of Newfoundland, is discussed on September 2, 1910, by Sir William MacGregor, who was governor there from 1904 to 1909.

Musgrave's instructions as governor and commander in chief of South Australia date from February 26, 1873. Lord Kimberley informs Musgrave of his appointment to South Australia on January 24, 1873. A variety of newspaper

clippings about the economic and political affairs of South Australia appear in Sir Anthony Musgrave's Scrapbook, 1874-1881, which he kept while governor there. Addresses by a number of prominent Australian officials are included; their names appear in the index of the scrapbook.

From Sir Anthony's administration of Queensland there is his letter of December 27, 1884, about a notable court case. He discusses the agitation and political pressure for clemency

in the death sentences of Neil McNeil and Bernard Williams who were convicted of murder. These men served on a labor ship, and the controversy involves the trade in native labor. Lady Musgrave's Diary in 1888 has brief entries of each day's activities and visitors during the last year of the governor's life. On September 9, 1888, Viscount Knutsford, Colonial Secretary in London, disagrees with Musgrave's action in a legal case. The controversy involves a dispute between the Governor and the government of Queensland. On October 27, 1888, George Arthur

French, Commander of the Queensland Military Forces, asks William A. B. Musgrave, secretary to his late father, for information on the Draper case. Musgrave replies on Oct. 27. On Oct. 22, 1888, John Thomas Walker, a banker and future politician from Sydney, comments on the attitude of some of the Queensland newspapers to Musgrave's stand in the recent constitutional controversy. Walker encloses a copy of his letter of September 15 to the Brisbane Courier; it is entitled "The Late Constitutional Question."

A few items on South Australia and Queensland appear among the newspaper clippings.

The few items from St. Vincent in 1861-1862 concern appointments of Musgrave to office there.

Copies of a number of newspapers came with this collection and are now in the Newspaper Department. A list of these papers is filed in a folder marked for newspapers. A few issues appear from Antigua (1850-1857), Australia (1888), Jamaica (1888), and Newfoundland (1865). These papers relate to Musgrave. David Dudley Field perhaps collected the newspapers from the

United States: Maine (1840), Massachusetts (1840, 1894), New York (1828), Pennsylvania (1871), and Virginia (1865).

Australian politics is the subject of a number of fine letters, most of them being addressed to Lady Musgrave. An exception is Lord Kimberley's letter of July 19, 1875, to Sir Anthony (filed in folder with Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook). Kimberley reacts to a recent pamphlet in which Musgrave asserted that the British government was willing to violate its free trade principles whenever expedient, the present

example being the Australia Act that permitted special customs arrangements between Australian colonies. Kimberley asserts that this legislation was necessitated by political considerations

Federation of the Australian colonies is a recurrent topic in a series of letters from Sir Samuel Walker Griffith to Lady Musgrave, 1890-1901. Griffith was premier of Queensland, 1890-1893, and thereafter chief justice, 1893-1903. In 1903 he became chief justice of Australia. He was premier of Queensland during 1883-1888 when Sir Anthony was governor of the

colony.

Griffith writes about the recent Melbourne Federation Conference on April 24, 1890, and reports that the government of New South Wales seems to want to shelve the question of federation. He discusses Sir Henry Parkes, Governor of New South Wales. Griffith comments on the economic distress of Queensland and Premier Morehead's difficult position. Sir Thomas McIlwraith's health is improved, but he has probably ceased to be a political power. On

September 7 Griffith elaborates on the circumstances of his return to political office as premier and on Sir Thomas McIlwraith's service with him as the colonial treasurer. The Premier also comments on Patrick Real's appointment to the Supreme Court and on the serious maritime strike. On December 7, 1890, Griffith notes the legislative support of his government and discusses his working relationship with Sir Thomas McIlwraith. He then elaborates on the motivation behind the agitation of the Separation Question in the north. When Governor Henry

Norman was in the north, he was the object of an organized campaign by the Separationists. Griffith also notes Mr. Archer's resignation, apparently Thomas Archer who was Queensland's Agent General in London, 1888-1890. Griffith serves in the Federal Convention of 1891, where he is a member of the committee that composes Australia's first draft constitution. On August 21, 1891, he writes to Lady Musgrave about his work on this constitution. He also discusses the present disrepute of the Separation movement in the north. Griffith has a high opinion of the

Earl of Jersey, Governor of New South Wales. On October 11, 1891, the Premier writes about labor unrest, the collapse of a strike, the Labour leaders, the lack of political opposition, the relationship of Sir Henry Parkes to the Labour Party, the status of the federation question in New South Wales, the separation question in the north, and the unexpected support that the Queensland Parliament has given him. On March 13, 1892, he discusses causes of the considerable economic distress in Australia to which is added the strike and the attitude of

the Labour leaders. The situation in agriculture has led Griffith to change his attitude on the Kanaka or Polynesian labor question which Parliament will soon consider. He notes the reaction of the Labour leaders to his position. On February 13, 1892, the Premier addressed to the people of Queensland an explanation of his policy on the native labor question; a printed copy of this letter is filed with the printed material. On November 20, 1892, Griffith discusses the circumstances of the resignation of Sir Charles Lilley as chief justice of Queensland

and suggests that George Rogers Harding is the only desirable successor among the judges of the court. Griffith debates the arguments for and against his own acceptance of the chief justiceship (he soon becomes chief justice in 1893). Political and constitutional issues are among the matters that he considers while contemplating retirement from politics. On March 31, 1893, Griffith comments on his retirement from politics, Sir Charles Lilley's undignified behavior, and the background of the appointment of Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer as lieutenant gover-

nor. On Feb. 23, 1894, he writes about his work as chief justice, Justice Harding's resentment, and the unlikelihood of his own return to politics. Later on June 27, 1894, the Chief Justice comments on a threatened strike by the shearers, the absence so far of anarchist agitation, Sir Charles Lilley's repudiation by the Labour Party, the growing strength and lack of leadership in the Labour Party, and his fears of the growing influence of the Catholic Church in the government. On October 31, 1895, Griffith notes Justice Harding's death and

why Sir James Francis Garrick did not replace him in the Supreme Court. Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer and Sir Henry Wylie Norman are also commented upon. On August 20, 1896, Griffith suggests the effect of an increase in pay on the Labour members of Parliament, and he states his opinion of Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, Labour's only apparent leader at present. He also relates the present prospects for federation and adds his opinion of Justice Pope A. Cooper. The misfortunes of federation are related again on February 11, 1897, especially with regard to New South Wales

and Sir George Houstoun Reid. The crisis of the Queensland National Bank and the disappointing progress of missionary work in New Guinea are also noted. On June 22, 1899, he writes of the progress of the federation issue in New South Wales and the roles of Sir Edward Barton and Sir George Houstoun Reid. The situation of Queensland relative to federation is noted. Griffith charges that Sir Hugh Muir Nelson has been secretly opposed to federation. He also tells of the appointment of Sir William MacGregor as governor of Lagos against his will.

On October 6 the Chief Justice reports the good prospects for accomplishing federation with the exception of Western Australia. Griffith is lieutenant governor on January 5, 1900, when he comments on the recent changes in the government of Queensland. He suggests why Sir James Robert Dickson is being replaced as premier by Sir Robert Philp. There is still work to be done before the establishment of the federal government. On Jan. 25, 1901, Griffith notes the establishment of the Commonwealth and the death of Sir James Dickson just as he had reached

the peak of his ambition. He mentions unsatisfactory aspects of the federal ministry and gives his opinion of Sir Edmund Barton, the first prime minister. There is talk of Griffith's becoming chief justice of the federal Supreme Court. He has undertaken to prepare a bill for organizing the federal judiciary, and he notes his progress with it.

Australia is also the subject of letters from several other prominent persons. On April 21, 1892, Sir Alfred Stephen, a former chief justice

of New South Wales, asks David Dudley Field about his criminal code for New York (letter in Sir Anthony Musgrave Memorial Scrapbook, pp. 96-97). Stephen is interested in criminal law codification and notes its progress in New South Wales. On March 1, 1905, Sir Samuel James Way, Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia, objects to the appointment as justice of Robert Homburg, whom Justice John Hannah Gordon regards as a purely political appointee as well as an especially unqualified one. The

division of the federal Parliament among Protectionists, Freetraders, and Socialists has given the Labour Party the opportunity to cause difficulties. Chief Justice Way also gives his opinion on free trade and reciprocity and on the Russo-Japanese War. On Jan. 1, 1909, St. Clair Donaldson, Archbishop of Brisbane, discusses the rise of a two-party system in the federal Parliament and also in Victoria and Queensland (letter filed in folder of Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook). He believes that a national instinct is a growing factor all through Australia, and

he looks to a Nationalist Party as an antidote to the parochialism of the state governments and to the unreasonableness of foreign policy, At present, he asserts, Australia enjoys the benefits of nationality without its responsibilities. Australians do not appreciate England's difficulties with the great powers.

Herbert Musgrave, a son of Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave, married Georgiana Hopkins, daughter of Mark Hopkins III. A group of manuscripts relate to the work of Mark Hopkins III in 1918

with the American Red Cross in France. Hopkins was responsible for the care of thousands of French and Belgian citizens who took refuge in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées in southwestern France. The papers relating to this work date from 1918 to 1920. Among them is a letter of Dec. 18, 1918, in which the director of general relief for the southwestern zone discusses the considerable difficulties that the Red Cross encountered there during the fall of 1918. The Red Cross pulled out of the Hautes-Pyrénées in December, 1918, a move that Hopkins

protests to President Wilson about on Dec. 27. Hopkins urges that the Red Cross continue its aid to the refugees until the winter is over because the local authorities lack the means to cope with the problem. On Jan. 11, 1919, Hopkins sends two reports on Red Cross work during 1918 in the Hautes-Pyrénées to Ernest P. Bicknell, one of the organization's executives. There are some letters from local French officials and others concerning Hopkins' decoration for his services. Five letters of May-Aug., 1919, and February, 1920, are from Canon Renault,

a Catholic clergyman, to Hopkins with whom he worked in the Hautes-Pyrénées. Renault has since gone to Reims where he is charged with the reorganization of the devastated parishes of the Diocese of Reims. Renault, who works in the Bureau Diocésain des Oeuvres, comments on his work and the activities of Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Reims.

A variety of subjects and personalities need notation, and the miscellaneous paragraphs that follow are an attempt to identify and locate them for use.

Dudley Field Musgrave (1873-1895), son of Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave, served in the British navy. During 1886-1888 he is a naval cadet with the H. M. S. Britannia, the training ship stationed at Dartmouth. His letters to Lady Musgrave are numerous during these years. During 1891 there is an extensive correspondence from Dudley to Lady Musgrave while he is serving aboard the warships Australia and Cruiser in the Mediterranean Sea. These letters depict the routine life of a young seaman.

A discussion of private enterprise and the profit sharing system as opposed to state ownership is in four letters between Herbert Musgrave and Herbert George Wells, British author (letters of March 27, 29, 31, and April 5, 1917).

On May 31, 1910, Silas Weir Mitchell writes about Owen Wister and Phillips Brooks. He discusses his destruction of most of the letters to his sister from Phillips Brooks. Only a few of these letters survive, but he still has Brooks' letters to himself.

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Solomon Gibson (d. 1866), English sculptor, is the subject of a letter by Harriet Goodhue Hosmer, American sculptor who studied under John Gibson, Solomon's brother. This letter is dated only January 22 and is filed with the undated items. Miss Hosmer discusses Solomon Gibson's noted statue of Mercury.

Interurban construction by the Berkshire Street Railway Company at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, is the subject of correspondence of 1901-1902 and August, 1904. In the printed material is a report (ca. 1901) from the execu-

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tive committee of the Society for the Protection of the Highways of Stockbridge.

A street scene of Stockbridge dated March, 1829, is depicted in a pencil drawing by Jane Lucinda (Hopkins) Field. This drawing appears on the first page of Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook.

The existence of diaries of Sir Anthony Musgrave is referred to in several letters of 1937 and 1938. These letters may hold a clue as to the disposition of these diaries which are not

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included in this collection.

Some correspondence is also revealing about the existence and disposition of a considerable collection of David Dudley Field's manuscripts and volumes. Stephen Johnson Field and Henry Martyn Field used their brother's papers for the writing of his biography (letter of Nov. 25, 1894). Many letters of 1898 concern this biography which Henry Field wrote. It was published in 1898. The family sent twelve volumes of newspaper

clippings about Field's public career to the New York State Library at Albany. This library was also interested in the fifty volumes of Field's legal cases and briefs (letters of March 20, 1900; May 5, 28, and July 10, 1908). On August 16, 1911, Clara Field wrote to Lady Musgrave about manuscripts and books of Field that were still in Miss Field's possession:

"When the diaries and journals connected with his public life were sent to Albany, there were left quite a number of volumes of his diary of later years more personal in character, and

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extending to the very end of his life." Notations on this letter by Lady Musgrave indicate her request for the personal diaries and for the early letters from David Dudley to his brother Stephen. She has requested that two portions of the material be sent to Deyo and Bauerdorf, attorneys, for storage: papers on the Barlow controversy and the large collection of pamphlets on law reform and arbitration. Clara Field also had bundles of Stephen J. Field's early letters from his brothers, but she burned all but a few items of special interest. The

later personal diaries of Field, those noted by Clara Field and Lady Musgrave, form a part of this collection.

The New York State Library suffered disastrously in the Capitol fire of 1911, and the Field Papers do not appear in a catalog of its holdings in 1941. See the Historical Records Survey, New York (State), Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in New York State. . . (Albany, 1941), Vol.I. They were destroyed in the fire in 1911.

There are a number of manuscript diaries and autobiographical accounts by David Dudley Field and his wife. They are noted below.

Field writes about his youth in his "Recollections of My Early Life, Written in the Spring of 1832." He devotes a number of pages to his life at Haddam, Connecticut, where the family lived until it moved to Stockbridge in 1818. He comments on his education at Stockbridge Academy

(Continued on next card)

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and especially at Williams College. The account ends with his marriage in 1829.

Field's Commonplace Book of 1824-1827 is interesting for its bearing on his early intellectual interests. It includes a list of books that he wished to own.

Field's "Autobiography" includes the years from 1805 to 1836 but is quite brief (8½ pp.).

The journal of Jane Lucinda (Hopkins) Field has two parts. The first part consists of recollections of her youth and family which she

wrote in 1832. The second part is a journal dating from Jan. 2, 1833, to February 15, 1835.

Field's journal of December 6, 1831, to April 3, 1835, has extensive comment on his studies and reading and is useful for a study of his intellectual education. There are only scattered comments on his early law career.

Field's journal of 1836 dates only from February 6 to April 7 and is primarily concerned with his wife's fatal illness.

Field's Personal Recollections appear as both a printed pamphlet and a typescript. He wrote

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these recollections in 1892. His public career as well as his private life is noted. He summarizes the period from 1836 to 1874 (12 pp.). The period from 1875 to 1892 appears as scattered extracts from his diaries.

Travel journals exist for Field's tours in Europe during 1836-1837 and 1851. His journal of 1836-1837 records an extensive trip and, unlike the later journal of 1851, includes considerable commentary on the many cities and countries that Field visited. The entries date from May 12, 1836, to June 10, 1837 (271 pp.). The

countries included in this valuable travel journal are listed in the order of their appearance in the volume: England, France, Belgium, England, Netherlands, various German states, Denmark, Sweden, Russia (including Finland and the Baltic states), Poland, various German states, Austria, Italy, France, Switzerland, German states, Netherlands, England, Scotland, Ireland, and England.

Only occasionally does Field remark about notable persons. On July 3, 1836 (pp. 31-32), he comments on a sermon at Finsbury, England,

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By William Johnson Fox. Especially interesting is Field's visit to the University of Berlin in October and November, 1836, where he met a number of noted scholars. He comments on these individuals and on some of their lectures that he observed. These scholars include Friedrich von Savigny, Johann Neander, Johann Encke, Karl Ritter, and professors Mitscherlich, Schubarth, and Ganz. He also makes a personal comment on Alexander von Humboldt.

The "Journal of My Third Visit to Europe in 1851" dates from June 22 to December 14. The

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countries and provinces of this tour include Sweden, Denmark, German states, Russia, Poland, Austria, Wallachia and Moldavia, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine. There are eighty-nine pages of entries, the information on each country not usually being extensive.

The volume, Poetical Extracts, apparently belonged to Jane Lucinda (Hopkins) Field and later to Lady Musgrave. The early poems from the 1820's and 1830's appear to have been written by friends. Lady Musgrave copied poems from various sources.

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The Sir Anthony Musgrave Memorial Scrapbook, 1868-1908, primarily concerns his sudden death at Brisbane in 1888. It contains pictures, newspaper clippings, telegrams, and letters of condolence. There are thirty-one photographs of Sir Anthony that date from 1868 to 1888. Other photographs include a view of William Street and part of the interior of St. John's Proccathedral in Brisbane. The letters of condolence include many prominent persons; because of their content they are not listed in the Autograph File.

Lady Musgrave's "Notes for My Sons" (5 pp. dated January, 1918) contains biographical information about herself and her close relatives.

Lady Musgrave's Scrapbook, 1810-1913, has many letters from prominent authors, scholars, politicians, and ecclesiastics, and the content of these items is often useful. The scrapbook was dismantled and now consists of two parts: A chronological folder of loose manuscripts and the pages with items still attached. The names of the writers of these letters appear in the

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Autograph File. The names of the recipients appear in two indices, one for the chronological folder and another for the pages that are filed with the scrapbook. Many letters are addressed to Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave or to David Dudley Field II. Other recipients include: Thomas Brassey, First Earl Brassey; Henry Jeffreys Bushby[?]; Sir John Edward Dorington; Alice Field; Cyrus West Field; Harriet Davidson Field; Henry Martyn Field; Jane Lucinda (Hopkins) Field; Stephen Johnson Field; Francis Jackson Garrison; William

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Ewart Gladstone; M. Augusta Gordon; Henry Oscar Houghton; Amos Lawrence; F. P. Layard; Thomas Miner; Abram Pulling Sprague; and Annis Lee (Furness) Wister. Consult indices for dates and location in the scrapbook.

The printed material contains a variety of items. Subjects covered in this material from 1868 to 1872 include the Erie Railroad litigation of 1869, a case against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, James Fisk vs. the Union Pacific Railroad, and Jay Gould vs. the New York Gold Exchange. These items usually

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are defences of Field's conduct relative to this controversial litigation. A similar item is Field's reply of February 13, 1871, to "The New York Gold Conspiracy," an article in the Westminster Review of October, 1870.

A folder of pictures includes various members of the Field, Musgrave and Hopkins families. A portrait of David, Henry, Stephen, and Cyrus Field also appears in a pamphlet of 1894, The Work of David Dudley Field by Austin Abbott.

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A folder of genealogy includes information on the Field, Musgrave, Hopkins, Byam, Sergeant, Dyett, and Abbott families.

The legal papers include material on the complaint of Francis C. Barlow against Field in 1871. There is a copy of the minutes of the proceedings before the Bar Association of the City of New York for one day, June 16, 1871.

Among the newspaper clippings are a few items from several of the colonies that Musgrave administrated. A larger group of clippings concerns the Field and Hopkins families.

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David Dudley Field's diaries, 1875-1894, are not yet catalogued. These five volumes have short but sometimes quite informative entries. Public as well as personal affairs are noted. The handwriting is difficult, but it is hoped that a calendar can be made for these diaries.

1 vol. added, 7-19-67. A family tree of David Dudley Field and his wife, Submit Dickinson, compiled by Wells L. Field, Jr., 1966. It includes all their descendants except the Hares and Andrews families in England. The volume is filed in the Genealogy Folder.

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2 items & 1 vol. added, 12-14-70: Sir Anthony Musgrave's Private Letter Book, 1868-1878, is valuable because of his inclusion of confidential letters addressed to colonial officials--communications that he wanted to keep separate from their official correspondence. There are many letters addressed to members of the family, usually concerning estate settlements and other financial matters. The volume contains 58 letters: 12 from Newfoundland, 1868-1869; 25 from British Columbia, 1869-1871; three from Natal,

1872; 15 from South Australia, 1873-1876; and three from Jamaica, 1877-1878. The letters from Newfoundland and British Columbia, especially the latter, are particularly notable, because Musgrave was writing about the efforts to confederate those colonies with Canada. Addressees included both the governor general and the prime minister of Canada. There are useful political letters from South Australia as well, and Musgrave compared responsible government there with what he had experienced in Canada. In Jamaica

he discussed immigration policy and judicial reform. The Natal letters are non-political.

Notes on the contents of the correspondence are filed with the volume.

The two items are: a copy of Musgrave's letter of Feb. 12, 1878, about currency and Jamaican economic matters that was addressed to the Rev. Henry Clarke; and a copy of the grant to Musgrave of the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1875.

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1 item added, 8-28-73: Invitation issued to Vice-President George Mifflin Dallas on June 2, 1847, by David Dudley Field, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements for a dinner to honor Henry Wheaton, jurist, diplomat, and historian of international law.

1 item added, 2-3-75: This letter of June 16, 1873, from Sir Anthony Musgrave to Sir Richard Hanson requests that Hanson return a previous dormant commission in favor of a new

one which has been sent out. A postscript announces a meeting of the ministers that Hanson need not attend.

The Musgrave papers in this collection were filmed many years ago by the Australian Joint Copying Project (M 412). The content may not include more recent acquisitions such as Musgrave's Private Letter Book depending upon when the film was made.

Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.

See Leward Cotton Mills, Inc.

Fielding, William H.

Papers, 1860-1865

South Carolina

Section A

10 items

7-25-60

Fielding, William H. Papers, 1860-1865.
South Carolina

William H. Fielding appears to have been a farmer in upper South Carolina. He served in an unidentified regiment in the C. S. A. Army, presumably a South Carolina regiment. In a letter of April 29, 1861, Fielding speaks of the governor of South Carolina, Francis Wilkinson Pickens, as if Pickens were his governor and controlled the regiment in which Fielding served.

Fielding's letters to his family contain references to the Civil War in South Carolina and Virginia. A letter of Sept. 21, 1862, includes comments on Lee's activity in Maryland and his evaluation of pro-union sentiment in that state. Fighting around Richmond is discussed in a letter of July 2, 1862.

A devious testing of a Negro's loyalty to the South is described by Fielding on July 5, 1861.

Fielding, William H.

3

Conditions at Summerville and Sullivan's Island, S. C. are commented upon in a letter to Fielding's sister Eleanor from their cousin B. J. Watkins. Watkins noted the measles epidemic which was spreading among the troops in the Low Country.

Also included in this collection is a list of men serving in "Beat Company, No. 2, 42nd Regiment, First Battalion." This list was possibly compiled by Fielding's sister Ellen and may not be an accurate list of the company.

Fields, Obadiah

C

Letters and Papers. 1784-1855

Rockingham County, North Carolina

Section A

19 pieces

Sept. 19, 1935.

FIELDS, Obadiah. Letters and Papers. 1784-1855.
Rockingham Co., North Carolina. 19 pieces.
Sketch.

Obadiah Fields was a slave trader who lived in Rockingham Co., N. C. He evidently bought slaves singly and in small lots throughout Virginia, N. C. and S. C., though his coffless seem to have travelled from Norfolk, Va. to Greenville, S. C. His business appears to have been most active from 1820 to 1828. On one trip in 1822 he made a profit of \$900 and in 1826 he took a coffle of 32 slaves into S. C. Fields' wife was Jane M. Fields, and they had four

FIELDS, Obadiah.

Sketch.

(2)

children, three of whom were named Janie, Caroline, and Robert. Robert Fields was a prosperous merchant in Lebanon, Va., in 1855. The MSS. are valuable only for the prices of slaves and the locale of the trade.